Project Number: FCAPN27

Final Report

to

The Canada Fund

Comprehensive Environment and Health Initiative for Five Tibetan Communities

SUMMARY

What? 8,264 people are benefiting from installation of running water, solar cookers, toilets, and health training programs.

Where? Five communities in Mangra མང་རྩྭ་། (Guinan) County, Hainan མཚོ་སྣྱ། Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai མཚོ་སྨོན། Province, PR China.

When? 4 January 2010

Value? 1) Canada Fund Contribution = 240,958.00RMB (36,510USD)
2) Local Contribution = 291,435.00RMB (44,157USD)
TOTAL PROJECT VALUE = 532,393.00RMB (80,667USD)

by

Friendship Charity Association

4 January 2011

Executive Summary

Dear Canada Fund,

We are pleased to report on the successful project *Comprehensive Environment and Health Initiative for Five Tibetan Communities*. With the Canada Fund's 240,958RMB (36,510USD), plus 291,435RMB (44,157USD) contributed locally in labor, this project is now directly benefiting 8,264 people (4,324 females; 3,940 males) in Qinghai Province, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Guinan County, Shagou and Goumayin townships: Markam, Thawa, Banshul, Dongkor, Bon skor, Rabgan (all Tibetan), and Chana (Han) Villages.

Before this project, due to a lack of toilets, locals urinated and defecated in and near village households. Such conditions put humans, livestock, and dogs in close proximity, creating conditions for diseases to be transmitted between people and animals. In warmer months, the pungent smell of human feces wafted through the villages. This lack of toilets, particularly in resettled villages near local towns with limited open land, posed environmental hazards.

Construction of toilets in each village, combined with the provision of health awareness training by respected local doctors, increased villagers' awareness of the link between the environment and their health, as well as directly improving living conditions. Fifty-seven toilets brought a safe, cleaner, and modern environment to locals. Now, locals no longer urinate and defecate on open ground. Animals and human no longer have close contact with waste that may transfer diseases. Human waste is concentrated in toilets and become natural fertilizers for cropland, reducing costs for chemical fertilizers and improving crop quality. Furthermore, health training held following the project on how and why to use the toilets, raised basic hygiene awareness. Locals, especially women, participated in reproductive health training and received a free medical examination. Instructions for medical treatment were given to those who have women's diseases. Locals now better understand basic hygiene and sanitation.

Eighty solar cookers directly benefited 480 local Tibetans suffering from fuel shortages and reduced the amount of such fuels as coal, wood, and yak and sheep. Wood collection has been banned by the government. Many locals had been in trouble for collecting wood in the forest. Yak, cow, and sheep dung were the most common options in fuel collection, which required 3–4 hours daily of time and energy on the part of local women, and denied the land the nutrient value of the manure. In addition, cutting trees for firewood was contributing to severe deforestation, resulting in expansion of local desert and leading to increased land erosion. As a result of collecting wood near communities, severe erosion was occurring and associated flooding was jeopardizing local people's safety. The installation of 80 solar cookers helped offset environmental degradation caused through deforestation and the previous unhealthy and environmentally damaging practice of burning yak dung indoors for fuel. Furthermore, women now have more time because fuel-collecting time is reduced. Women now pursue other family chores, improving their family's condition.

Adequate flow of water was brought to 2 ethnically diverse neighboring communities. A small volume of pipe previously had shared between the two communities. Every household in these 2 communities now has adequate water and no longer travels 7-11km to fetch water. Each family originally planned to create gardens in their house yards but, due to late completion of the water project and weather conditions, it was postponed until next spring. This will allow families to plant more trees and flowers in and near their homes, improving the local microclimate and encouraging water filtration—increasing surface permeability and decreasing erosion. Furthermore, while initially digging the trenches for pipes altered the environment, this was temporary and mitigated by using the least damaging methods and conserving and replacing topsoil, turf, and ground cover.

Ninety percent of project participants were local women who were involved in all project activities and thus obtained various skills. They will be continuously applied to other work opportunities in the future. Local women are culturally responsible for obtaining water and cooking fuel. Many local girls were kept home to do family chores rather than attend school. Women farm, herd, haul water, collect fuel, marry, have children, and the cycle repeats itself. Local women rarely have the opportunity to directly experience the outside world.

This project brought substantial benefits to local women by reducing the total amount of hours a day formerly spent collecting water and fuel. The project increased the number of local girls able to attend school and ultimately find better jobs. Additionally, this project provided further training in health, which benefited the majority of local women and girls who previously lacked basic hygiene awareness exacerbated by a scarcity of water and few toilets.

In the course of project implementation, most locals from each village engaged in project planning and decision-making through meetings. In terms of the toilets, at least one member from each toilet recipient family participated in selecting the toilet location and its construction. Mostly women from each family assisted the toilet designer to help mix cement and sand and laid bricks throughout implementation of the toilet project. All family members were encouraged to monitor and give feedback on toilet construction. Consequently, many decisions and feedback opportunities were available to locals.

The project management committee consisted of both local women and men. A meeting was first held in each community during which locals were told to come up with list of nominees for project management committee members. Earlier, however, we had told locals that members should be capable, able to listen to and take direction, confident, and trustworthy. At the end of the meeting, we received a list of names (a staff member went to each person, who told the staff member the name without others hearing. This staff member wrote it down. Many locals are illiterate). Another approach was to ask locals if there were volunteers. There were usually several. If the number of volunteers was large, a lottery was conducted to reduce the number. Next, a task was assigned to each member. In the following days, the project monitor and field experts supervised their performance. Those who were difficult to work with were replaced with other volunteers on the list.

FCA used a participatory and community-based approach to monitor the project throughout. Implementation was facilitated by the fact FCA was founded locally and all its members are locals. The project manager worked closely with local people and participated in hands-on activities such as digging trenches, laying pipes, and transporting materials. Meanwhile, the project manager interviewed local women, children, elders, and men regarding the project. A number of questionnaires were prepared before and after the project to record data. Furthermore, Namjay Tsering wrote daily reports to track progress. Collectively, these approaches finalized and identified project results.

The project will continue without external assistance. All projects elements were financially supported once and further cost is unforeseen. If a future problem arises, the local communities will discuss with FCA and solve the problem within the communities. Locals are now equipped with basic skills to repair problems. Villagers are responsible in monitoring and maintaining project results. Since FCA members themselves come from local communities, FCA has agreed to continue to monitor project sites for 5 years following project completion, on a twice-yearly basis.

4 January 2011



Nangchukja / Robert

Director
Friendship Charity Association
www.friendshipcharity.org


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CANADA FUND

加 拿 大 基 金

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项目终期报告 END OF PROJECT REPORT

项目号 Project Number: PI0910.03		**项目名称 Project Title:** Comprehensive Environment and Health Initiative for 5 Tibetan Communities			
省 Province: 青海省 Qinghai	**地区/州/区级市 Prefecture:** 海南州 Hainan	**县/县级市 County:** 贵南县 Guinan	**乡/镇 Township(s):** • 沙沟乡 Shagou • 过马营镇 Guomaying	**村 *Village(s):*** • 麻什干 Markam • 塔哇 Thawa • 完秀 Banshul • 东科 Dongkor • 汪什科 Bon skor	**村组/寨 Sub village** Ragan 拉干
Canada Fund Contribution: 240,958.00 (元 RMB)		**Local Contribution:** 291,435.00 (元 RMB)		**Total Project Cost:** 532,393.00 (元 RMB)	

**如果是英文报告，请提供项目点的汉语名称。Please include location written in Chinese characters (汉字).*

主管单位 Intermediary Organization: Friendship Charity Association		
地址 Address: Room 551, Building 2, Meili Jiayuan, 4 Haihu Road, Xining, Qinghai, PR China		**邮编 Postal Code:** 810008
联系人 Contact Person:	**电话 Tel:** 0971- 6309287	**传真 Fax:** 0971- 6309287
	电子邮件 Email: nangchukja@friendshipcharity.org	

执行单位 Implementing Agency: Friendship Charity Association			
地址 Address: Room 551, Building 2, Meili Jiayuan, 4 Haihu Road, Xining, Qinghai, PR China		**邮编 Postal Code:** 810008	
联系人 1 Contact Person 1		**联系人 2 Contact Person 2**	
姓名 Name:	Nangchukja / Robert	**姓名 Name:**	Namjay / David
职位 Position:	Project Director	**职位 Position:**	Project Manager
电话 Tel:	0971- 6309287	**电话 Tel:**	0971- 6309287
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手机 Cell :	15009715285	**手机 Cell:**	15809714064

主管单位从加拿大基金收到项目款日期 Date Intermediary Received Funds (from Canada Fund)			**执行单位从主管单位收到项目款日期（无主管单位的不填写此项） Date Implementing Agency Received Funds**		
第一笔 Installment #1 ¥: 日期 Date:	**第二笔 Installment #2** ¥: 日期 Date:	**第三笔 Installment #3** ¥: 日期 Date:	**第一笔 Installment #1** ¥:193,166.40 Date:21-01-2010	**第二笔 Installment #2** ¥: 24,145.80 Date:16-09-2010	**第三笔 Installment #3** ¥: Date:

Project Number: FCAPN27

1. 详细的项目执行和完成情况 **DETAILED PROJECT PERFORMANCE (FINAL)**

日期 **Date** **2010**	目标 **Objective**	活动 **Activity**	计划产出 **Planned Output**	实际产出 **Actual Output**	差异/变化 **Variance**	原因解释 **Explanation**
July	Preserve the local environmental conservation	Discussed with local forestry bureau, informed locals to plant tree in local desert	Trees in the desert; gardens for families	Locals planted 20,000 trees in the desert	Gardens postponed until next spring	Completion of the water project in early winter
Aug	Provide clean and adequate water for individual households in 2 villages	Transported all project materials to the village, held meetings for the project	Adequate water in the villages	Adequate water in villages	Trench digging was completed in August	Due to locals' harvest time (cropland covered pipeline area)
Oct	Decrease the use of organic fuel	Provided 80 solar cookers	120 solar cookers for 4 Tibetan farming villages	Distributed 80 solar cookers to 1 Tibetan farming village	Distributed in 1 rather than 4 villages	Recent government support in the other villages and no support in recipient village
Aug-Sep	Improve sanitation	Built 57 toilets	60 toilets	Completed 57 toilets, elimination of human waste on open ground	57 total toilets instead of 60 toilets	A larger toilet the size of 4 small toilets was built at 1 school.
Dec	Improve hygiene awareness	Training programs in 5 villages	Found 2 doctors to hold training programs	Cooperated with a local hospital, 6 doctors held training programs	Established a long-term relationship with Jigme Tibetan Hospital, 6 doctors trained local women, prescribed medicine, performed free physical examinations	Larger health training program by mobilizing a local charitable hospital.

2. *受益人* **BENEFICIARIES**

简要说明直接受益人和间接受益人的数量和背景情况、男女受益人的人数、以及每类受益人将如何从该项目中受益。Identify the direct and indirect beneficiaries of this project. Please include numbers of each sex (male/female) and an explanation of how each type of beneficiary has benefited.

受益人类型 Type	直接受益人 Direct Beneficiaries		间接受益人 Indirect Beneficiaries	
	预计 Estimated	实际 Actual	预计 Estimated	实际 Actual
总计 **TOTAL**	7,317	8,264		
男性 **Male**	3,577	3,940		
女性 **Female**	3,740	4,324		
女孩儿 **Girls**	500	630		
男孩儿 **Boys**	530	587		
Minorities	6,584 Tibetans	7,491 Tibetans		
Elderly/ Disable	30 per cent	35 per cent		

请解释受益人数量增加或减少的原因，并详细说明在增加或减少的受益人中，有哪些少数民族，人数各占多少。Please explain any variation (+/-) for the number of beneficiaries and include details on how many were members of minority groups.

3,173 villagers in two ethnically diverse communities—Chana (Han) and Bon skor (Tibetan) villages—received adequate running water.

4,650 villagers (100% of whom are Tibetans, including more than 2,000 elderly, 101 disabled and 2,400 women/girls) received health training, an improved living environment created through the cessation of open defecation, and installation of dedicated toilets.

480 villagers benefited from the installation of 80 solar cookers.

All residents from each Tibetan village benefited from improved/ cleaner living environments, clean and readily available toilets, improved knowledge of health, and a resulting increase in well-being; as well as an increase in available time due to these conveniences. Specific village populations/beneficiaries are:

- Thawa Village: 327 residents (72 households)
- Markam Village: 1,205 residents (240 households)
- Ban Shul Village: 2,058 residents (458 households)
- Dongkor Village: 1,021 residents (271 households)
- Bon skor Village: 2,400 residents (400 households)
- Chana Village: 773 residents (82 households)
- Ragan Village: 480 residents (80 households)

An estimated 415 villagers a year from surrounding herding villages also benefit from increased water availability in Chana and Bon skor villages

An estimated 200 people (villagers' relatives, friends and guests) benefit from toilet facilities

An estimated 745 people in neighboring villagers benefit from increased access to boiled water made available through the solar cookers.

3. 当地投入和参与 **LOCAL CONTRIBUTION AND PARTICIPATION**

a) *当地群众参与通过哪些办法、手段和方法参与了项目的设计、计划、执行和评估。特别是，女性受益人是如何参与的。她们在项目执行过程中，提出了哪些与原项目计划以及项目执行单位的思路有所不同的建议或者反馈意见，请详细说明。How were local people been involved in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of the project? In particular, describe how women beneficiaries were involved. Describe any suggestions or feedback they made during the project that were different from the original project plan or different from the ideas of the implementing agency.*

Most locals from each village engaged in project planning and decision-making through meetings. In terms of the toilets, at least one member from each toilet recipient family participated in selecting the toilet location and its construction. Mostly women from each family assisted the toilet designer to help mix cement and sand and laid bricks throughout implementation of the toilet project. All family members were encouraged to monitor and give feedback on toilet construction. Consequently, many decisions and feedback opportunities were available to locals.

The toilet project was followed by health training in each village. Locals, especially women, participated in reproductive health training and received a free medical examination. Instructions for medical treatment were given to those who have women's diseases.

Running water: At an initial community meeting, a project committee of locals was created consisting of both local women and men selected by the local village leaders. The committee was chosen (voted for) by other locals, or members volunteered. Throughout project implementation, committee members were fully engaged in project planning

and design (e.g., deciding how to dig the trench (with locals or machinery), the length of trench locals should dig, who should help lay pipe, and so on) and decision-making, during which the committee members asked villagers for feedback and suggestions. A water designer from the local water bureau was hired to be at the site for the duration of project implementation to supervise project progress. From the water expert's instructions, locals learned such running water related skills as connecting pipes, water pressure measurement in different pipe layouts, how to repair broken pipes, and so on. In addition, experiences with progressive discussions were learned from dialogues regarding separating the pipe between the two local ethnically diverse communities (who previously shared one small volume of pipe) and a harmonious relationship was established. Furthermore, with the original plan of creating gardens and planting trees, the local forestry bureau was encouraged to distribute free trees. Locals from Bon skor had planted trees, under forestry bureau monitoring, in a local community's desert land, which has been increasing in size.

Solar cookers: A training meeting was held on the same day solar cookers were distributed. All solar cooker recipients participated and received instruction in solar cooker use.

b) *通过参与项目，当地群众掌握了哪些具体技能。What specific skills did they acquire from their involvement?*

Specifically, locals acquired the following skills and knowledge from project engagement:

1) Toilet construction related skills:	**2) Running water related skills:**
• Cement and sand mixing	• Laying pipes
• Concrete mixing	• Digging trenches
• Checking mixture quality	• Connecting pipes
• Watering bricks for better construction	• Repairing pipe breaks
• Filtering sand	• Replacing taps
• Whitewash	• Checking water pressure
• Laying tiles on roofs	• Planting trees in the desert
• Recycling human waste	• Establishing social harmony
• Laying bricks	• Organizing teams
3) Health related knowledge:	**4) Solar cooker related skills and knowledge:**
• Hand washing	• Using solar cookers
• Sexually Transmitted Diseases	• Maintaining solar cookers
• Unprotected sex	• Repairing solar cookers
• Early medical treatment	• Danger preventions in using solar cookers
• Using a toilet	
• Washing clothing	

c) *当地政府做了哪些投入。Did the local government make any contribution?*

Local government made no financial contribution, but gave support in contracting, sharing expertise, and giving advice.

d) *该项目通过哪些办法/方式帮助当地社区提高了解决问题的能力，即当地社区怎样变得更有能力解决自己的问题了。How has the project helped to develop the local community's problem solving capacity? I.e. How are they better able to solve the community's problems?*

Toilets: Fifty-seven toilets brought a safe, cleaner, and modern environment to locals by separating the toilet from open ground. Now, locals no longer urinate and defecate on open ground. Animals and human no longer have close contact with waste that may transfer diseases. Human waste is concentrated in toilets and because natural fertilizers for cropland, reducing costs for chemical fertilizers and improving crop quality. Furthermore, health training held following the project on how and why to use the toilets, raised basic hygiene awareness. Locals now better understand basic hygiene and sanitation.

Solar cookers: Eighty solar cookers directly benefited 480 local Tibetans suffering from fuel shortages and reduced the amount of such fuels as coal, wood, and yak and sheep. Wood collection has been banned by the government. Many locals had been in trouble for collecting wood in the forest. Yak, cow, and sheep dung were the most common options in fuel collection, which required 3–4 hours daily of time and energy on the part of local women, and denied the land of the nutrient value of the manure. In addition, cutting trees for firewood was causing severe deforestation, resulting in expansion of local desert and leading to increased land erosion. As a result of collecting wood near communities, severe erosion was occurring and associated flooding was jeopardizing local people's safety. The installation of 80 solar cookers helped offset environmental degradation caused through deforestation and the previous unhealthy and environmentally damaging practice of burning yak dung indoors for fuel. Furthermore, women now have more time because fuel-collecting time is reduced. Women now pursue other family chores, improving their family's condition.

Running water: Adequate flow of water was brought to 2 ethnically diverse neighboring communities, with an expansion and separation of an existing water pipe. A small volume of pipe previously had shared between the two communities. Every household in these 2 communities now has adequate water and no longer travels 7-11km to fetch water. Each family originally planned to create gardens in their house yards but, due to late completion of the water project and weather conditions, it was postponed until next spring. This will allow families to plant more trees and flowers in and near their homes, improving the local microclimate and encouraging water filtration—increasing surface permeability and decreasing erosion.

4. UNEXPECTED EVENTS/CHALLENGES OVERCOME/LESSONS LEARNED

请概括说明：有哪些正面、负面事件对项目产生了影响，如时间延迟、受益人数量增加、当地政府配套资金到位情况等; 遇到了哪些挑战，采用哪些办法解决的; 在项目执行中，获得了哪些经验教训。Outline any positive or negative events that have had an impact upon the project; e.g. delays, increased number of beneficiaries, matching funds from government, etc.; any challenges and how they were addressed, and lessons learned in the process.

Toilets: 57 toilets were built instead of 60 as planned in the original proposal. One toilet as big as 4 small toilets was built at 1 school in Thawa Village. Locals used the toilet reluctantly at first, but soon realized the benefits and convenience of the toilet. Later, many villagers approached with requests for more toilets. These toilets have provided skills in brick building construction and served as an example of how to build toilets for locals, thus many other richer locals built toilets by themselves after observing Canada Fund supported toilets in use. Further impacts are a safer and cleaner local environment; better sanitation; improved local diet; and improved hygiene awareness.

Solar cookers: 80 solar cookers were distributed in 1 farming village rather than distributing 120 solar cookers in 4 villages as in the original plan. The local government had supported the 4 villages by providing solar cookers, but had not included this farming village—Lagan. Government also has no plans to provide any solar cookers in the future due to the government previously distributing solar cookers here 5 years ago. These cookers were unusable due to poor quality after 6 months of use. This village has a condition similar to the other 4 villages and expressed interest in solar cookers by contributing 65RMB per cooker toward the higher quality solar cooker. This required no additional funds from the Canada Fund and effectively utilized remaining funds. Discussion between FCA and locals to implement the project was held after obtaining approval from the Canada Fund in a letter dated 27 September 2010.

The impact of solar cookers is positive, saving as much as 3–4 hours a day for local women; reducing the amount of livestock dung used as fuel; reducing deforestation; saving locals' energy, and improving locals' health by reducing the amount of such fuels as coal and dung and their harmful smoke in the house.

Running water: A challenge faced in the course of the project was that the planned pipeline crossed local cropland. By the time we received the Canada Fund grant, crops had been planted. Therefore, the project was delayed to 18-20 August to allow locals to complete harvesting. The project was thus completed at the beginning of winter and families were unable to create gardens in their home yards. However, this is contracted between FCA and the village for spring 2011. Furthermore, this project received local Forestry Bureau support in the form of trees for locals. More than 20,000 trees were planted in local desert.

5. *监测和评估* **MONITORING & EVALUATION**

a) *表明已达成/完成的重要活动（如果没有全部达成，请解释原因）。Indicate what milestones have been reached (if not all have been reached explain)*

The following milestones have been reached:

- Baseline survey
- Held organizational meetings to organize the project in each village
- Introduced the Canada Fund to locals
- Discussed project details (e.g., budget)
- Selected project committees (1 per village), comprised of 10 people per village
- Assigned committee planning sessions and tasks
- Mapped out purchase of project items, item distribution, digging, construction work, etc.
- Held meetings with skilled workers and signed contracts as necessary
- Collected 65RMB per solar cooker recipient household toward solar cooker cost
- Purchased materials
- Transported materials
- Distribution of materials
- Laid pipes
- Completed water delivery to each household in Chana and Bon skor villages
- Completed toilet construction
- Trained locals and installed solar cookers

- Planted trees in the desert
- Held health training programs (3 days per village)

b) *在项目执行过程中跟踪/监测了哪些数据，今后将对哪些数据进行跟踪和监测。What data were tracked during the project's implementation and what will be tracked in future?*

7,662 residents in 5 Tibetan communities benefited from these projects. The water project reduced by 4–5 hours on average the time local women typically spent carrying water. The toilets enable locals to use more natural fertilizers than chemical ones.

Pre-Project Data
Few locals have positive attitude towards current hygiene conditions.
Few to no sanitation facilities in local communities.
99% of locals habitually defecate and urinate on open ground.
Zero percent of the people consider using human waste as crop fertilizers.
Zero percent of locals understand hygiene.
7–11km distance for hauling water.
4 –5 hours a day spent fetching water.
Disputes occurred 1-2 times a month between 2 neighboring villages over water shortage.
Wash clothing once or twice a month.
Inadequate water supply.
Few trees were planted in the local area.
3–4 hours a day spent collecting firewood.
8–10kg coal, wood, and yak, cow, and sheep dung were burned daily.
Increase in deforestation and local desert size.

Post Project Data
More locals have a positive attitude toward current hygiene.
Fifty-seven sanitation facilities (toilets) in local communities.
Increased likelihood of locals building toilets by themselves.
Fewer locals defecate and urinate on open ground.
More households consider using human waste as fertilizers in fields.
Two approaches (toilet and raising hygiene awareness by training) for understanding hygiene.
No longer traveling 7–11km distance for hauling water.
No longer spending 4–5 hours a day fetching water.
No disputes between the 2 neighboring village over water shortage.
Wash clothing once or twice a week.
Adequate water supply.
More than 20,000 trees planted in the local area.
No longer spending 3–4 hours a day collecting firewood.
2–4kg of coal, wood, and yak, cow, and sheep dung are burned on a daily basis.
Decreased deforestation and reduced desert size.

* The above data will be tracked for two years through a project evaluation and will be reported on FCA website.

c) *请说明采取了哪些措施对项目各类活动进行随时的质量监控?比如,培训前后的考试,材料测试,跟踪访谈等等.What measures were taken to ensure quality control? E.g. pre- and post-training exams, material testing, follow up interviews, etc.*

Throughout the project, both FCA's volunteer and hired experts were invited to supervise the project. All project materials were purchased from FCA's long-term partners and quality was ensured through contracts. Meanwhile, FCA's project manager was on-site to monitor the project during project implementation. The project manager interviewed locals during and after the project to receive feedback. Problems were discussed between all participants of the project.

d) *从哪些证据/数据可以表明项目做成功了,达到了预定的目标和目的.What evidence suggests that the project has been successful and has achieved its purposes?*

The following evidence suggests that the project has achieved its purposes:

Toilet

More locals have a positive attitude toward current hygiene.
Fifty-seven sanitation facilities (toilets) in local communities.
High chance of locals building toilets by themselves.
Fewer locals defecate and urinate on open ground.
More households human waste as fertilizers in fields.
Two approaches (toilet and raising hygiene awareness by training) for understanding hygiene.

Running water

No longer travel 7–11km distance to fetch water.
No longer spend 4–5 hours a day fetching water.
No disputes between 2 neighbor villages over water.
Wash clothing once or twice a week.
Adequate water supply.
More than 20,000 trees were planted locally.

Solar cooker

No longer spend 3–4 hours a day collecting firewood.
2–4kg of fuels such as coal, wood, and yak, cow, and sheep dung were burned daily.
Decreased growth of deforestation and the local desert size.

e) *采用了哪些方法，对项目结果进行监测和评估并解释评估过程(包括相关日期、评估人姓名等等)。Describe what methods were used to monitor and evaluate the project results (include relevant dates, names etc. to explain monitoring process). Describe how the project results were identified and documented.*

FCA project manager, Namjay Tsering, was on-site for the duration of the project. On 22 September 2010, the Canada Fund project coordinator, Mr. Chris Anderson, visited the project site, at which time the project had reached 80% completion. In mid-December, all project activities were completed.

FCA used a participatory and community-based approach to monitor the project throughout. Implementation was facilitated by the fact FCA was founded locally and all its members are locals. The project manager worked closely with local people and participated in hands-on activities such as digging trenches, laying pipes, and transporting materials. Meanwhile, the project manager interviewed local women, children, elders, and men regarding the project. A number of questionnaires were prepared before and after the project to record data. Furthermore, Namjay Tsering wrote daily reports to track progress. Collectively, these approaches finalized and identified project results.

f) *主管单位进行了哪些评估（如，到项目点检查、电话沟通、审阅报告等）。What monitoring was performed by the Intermediary? E.g. site visits, telephone calls, document reviews, etc.*

The Intermediary Organization visited the project site once. Various project activities were reported via phone calls. A completed report will be sent to the organization at the end of the year as an annual report.

6. *妇女的参与及项目对妇女的影响* **WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION & IMPACT**

a) *到目前为止，妇女通过哪些方式/办法参与了项目，项目对妇女产生了哪些影响？请详细说明。Describe how women have been involved in the project so far and what impact the project is having on them.*

Ninety percent of project participants were local women who were involved in all project activities and received skills as mentioned above in section B in question 3. Local women are culturally responsible for obtaining water and cooking fuel. Many local girls were kept home to undertake family chores rather than attend school. Women traveled 3-4km (3 – 4 hours) to fetch firewood and dung for fuel. Women farm, herd, haul water, collect fuel, marry, have children, and the cycle repeats itself. Local women rarely have the opportunity to directly experience the outside world.

This project brought substantial benefits to local women by reducing the total amount of hours a day formerly spent collecting water and fuel. The project increased the number of local girls able to attend school and ultimately find better jobs. Additionally, this project provided further training in health, which benefited the majority of local women and girls who previously lacked basic hygiene awareness exacerbated by a scarcity of water and few toilets.

b) *到目前为止，就妇女参与而言，已经达成了哪些目标（如，委员会成员数量、受益人数量、技能获取等方面）。What targets were reached for women's involvement? E.g. number on committee, beneficiary numbers, skills acquisition, etc.*

4,324 women and 630 girls were beneficiaries in the project. All the original targets were met and skills as mentioned in B section of question 3 were received through project involvement.

c) *妇女对这个层面上的参与有哪些反应。How did women respond to this level of involvement?*

Local women were proud of what they learned from the project. Many local women found part time work in construction and planting in local towns, whereas other local women spent time creating toilets and pigsties by themselves--skills learned from the project. Furthermore, since they invested many days in the project, they value project sustainability.

d) *将采取哪些措施，可以确保女性受益人继续受益于本项目。Identify measures that will be taken to ensure female beneficiaries' continued enjoyment of the benefits of the project.*

Skills learned during project implementation will be continuously applied to other work opportunities in the future. Locals enjoy the convenience of having solar cookers and ample water in their home yard—long-term benefits for local women.

7*. 环境* **ENVIRONMENT**

a) *到目前为止，项目对于项目地的自然环境有哪些正面、负面的影响。What effect upon the natural environment, both positive and negative (if any) has the project had so far?*

Before this project, due to a lack of toilets, locals urinated and defecated in and near village households, in areas somewhat shielded from view. Such conditions put humans, livestock, and dogs in close proximity, creating conditions for diseases to be transmitted between people and animals. In warmer months, the pungent smell of human feces wafted through the villages. This lack of toilets, particularly in resettled villages near local towns with limited open land, posed environmental hazards. Construction of toilets in each village, combined with the provision of health awareness training by respected local doctors, increased villagers' awareness of the link between the environment and their health, as well as directly improving living conditions. Moreover, the availability of natural fertilizers was made possible through the construction of permanent toilets as the demand for environmentally damaging chemical crop fertilizers was reduced.

The expansion of the current water pipe between Chana and Bon skor villages has allowed Bon skor (downstream from Chana) access to an adequate water supply for the villagers as well as crop irrigation water. While initially digging the trenches for pipes and constructing the water reservoir slightly altered the environment, this was temporary and mitigated by using the least damaging methods and conserving and replacing topsoil, turf, and ground cover.

Previously, villagers spent much time collecting wood in winter, usually after dark since wood collection had been banned by the government (without providing alternate means). Cow dung was also collected, which required time and energy and denied the land the nutrient value of the manure. The installation of solar cookers for the most financially challenged village households helped offset the environmental degradation caused through deforestation and the current unhealthy and environmentally damaging practice of burning yak dung indoors for fuel.

Cutting trees for firewood was causing extreme deforestation resulting in the local desert expanding and leading to increased land erosion in other areas. As a result of collecting wood near communities, extreme erosion and associated flooding jeopardizes local people's safety. In addition to the reduction in deforestation brought about through the installation of solar cookers, villagers planted trees to further improve the local microclimate and encourage water filtration (increase surface permeability and decrease erosion).

b) *负面影响怎样解决的。How have any negative impacts have been addressed?*

No negative impacts have been faced.

c) *预计今后会有哪些影响。What future impacts are expected?*

Future negative impacts in the future regarding the projects are not foreseen. Further positive impacts are expected: Neighbor communities creating toilets, using Canada Fund supported toilets as examples; locals finding more outside work with skills equipped from the project will improve their living conditions; utilization of environment-damaging fuels will decrease as a result of using solar cookers and neighboring communities will purchase solar

cookers by themselves; local hygiene will improve; and a green area will be created by the trees planted through project support.

8. *项目合同的张贴和公布* **AGREEMENT POSTING**

a) *项目合同（包括详细的预算）已经在哪里（具体地点）张贴公布了；张贴公布了多长时间;采用什么方式向项目点群众解释了合同的内容，是否翻译成了当地语言（如果要求的话）。Describe how the Agreement, including detailed budget was posted publicly (i.e. location), how long it was posted for, and how it was explained/translated into local languages, (if this was required).*

At a project meeting, Nangchukja introduced the project agreement and all the other documents, including an introduction of Canada Fund to the locals. He and FCA financial manager explained in detail when locals raised questions.

The budget and agreement of the project were posted in local public places in the communities, such as the chanting hall and community centers.

Once the projects were completed, FCA and the village leaders posted “Canada Fund Supported Project” on the wall of the toilets and the back of solar cookers. Furthermore, this project final report is online and will be given to related local government agencies.

b) *当地群众对于张贴的合同和详细预算，有哪些反应。How did local people respond to the public posting of the Agreement and detailed budget?*

Locals asked such questions as ‘Why would someone give us this large much money?’ ‘Why did you post the budget in public since no one ever has before?’ and so on. These questions were easily addressed and further trust and transparency were earned from locals.

9. *重要的项目成果* **KEY PROJECT RESULTS AND OUTCOMES**

a) *项目是否成功？请说明理由。Was the project a success? Why?*

The project was a resounding success. The skills mentioned in section B of question 3 developed by locals and their accomplishments listed in response to the following question identify the project’s success. Furthermore, the project was smoothly implemented according to original goals with slight adjustments.

b) *项目实现了哪些目标和成果(注: 请叙述目标和成果层面的内容,而不是列举完成了哪些具体活动。可以回头去看一下当时在项目申请和签订的项目合同中,预计的目标和成果有哪些,现在项目结束了,这些层面的东西达成情况如何) What did the project accomplish? (Note: this relates to results, not simply activities or outputs.)*

The project has achieved the following key results:

- Eliminated the history of inadequate water supply and traveling 7 - 11km for water by installing running water.
- Locals began using toilets and eliminated defecation and urination on open-ground as a result of the construction of modern toilets in the villages.
- Reduced amount of environmentally damaging fuels by using solar cookers.
- Provided a safe and comfortable working environment for local women by installing solar cookers and running water.
- Understanding the importance of improving basic hygiene and sanitation by holding health training sessions and constructing toilets.
- Skills in practical work were received throughout the project, thus preparing locals to participate in further work opportunities.
- Trees were planted locally to reduce deforestation.
- Local women now spend less time and energy collecting fuels and fetching water.

c) *项目导致了哪些变化；项目在哪些方面对社区产生了影响，使社区产生了变化。What changes resulted? Discuss how the project has affected the community.*

As is clear from the above, the project brought significant, positive changes to these communities; a healthier and safer environment; adequate and full time access to clean water; access to modern, eco-friendly toilets; improved local hygiene awareness; and reduced local deforestation and desertification.

d) *这个变化是通过什麼办法测定／识别的。How have the changes been measured (surveys)?*

FCA measured the changes through interviews and site visiting on a daily basis.

e) *预计项目今后会取得哪些结果。What future results are expected as a result of the project?*

The number of toilets will multiply through locals' understanding the benefits of having a toilet; hygiene awareness will rise; locals will do more outside work with skills learned from the project; the amount of environmentally damaging fuels will be decreased as a result of using solar cookers; neighboring communities will purchase (those who can afford) solar cookers by themselves to use; and more trees will be planted by other communities as a result of understanding the hazards of deforestation and desertification.

There will be more individual toilets, as local people apply the construction skills learned from the project, gradually eliminating urination and defecation on open ground. The new generation will be healthier due to the clean, adequate water supply that is now available for daily use.

10. *范例/个案研究* **EXAMPLES/CASE STUDIES**

请提供一些典型的范例/个案研究，说明项目对受益人的影响（即项目从哪些方面,如生活、技能、工作机会、家庭、收入、教育机会、健康等等方面，给受益人带来了改变/改善---项目前受益人的这些境况如何，项目后有哪些改变，应有对比）。如果有可能，请提供范例/个案研究中被访者德照片。Please provide some typical examples or case studies of the impact of the project on beneficiaries; i.e. how has the project changed their lives in some way? Include photos of interviewees if possible.

Mr. Jamhal (b. 1970) of Thawa Tibetan Village: *"The lack of toilets was the biggest problem in the village and especially, in our village primary school—the most populated area. A toilet at the local primary school was 10 years old and demolished 2 years ago. There was no toilet afterwards. Students and teachers were uncomfortable and anxious in finding a place to relieve themselves. The woods and irrigation ditches near the school were full of human waste. This big toilet has solved this problem. The school's surrounding environment is no longer full of human waste and pungent smells in the summer. Animals will no longer eat such waste. More importantly, locals will recycle the waste in their fields."*

(Photo next page) Ms. Drolskyid (b. 1984), a married local woman: '*It was unbelievably hard work and worrisome when there was no water in the home; especially when most young family members were working outside. We had to go to the neighbouring village (7km). If there was no water there, we had to go 11km to Shachu River to haul water. The Canada Fund supported water project has eliminated this hard work and brought us a convenient 24 hour running water at home.*"



11. *项目管理委员会* **PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

a) *项目管理委员会是通过哪些方法/方式选定的。How was the project management committee selected?*

Three methods were employed: A meeting was first held in each community during through which locals were told to come up with list of nominees for project management committee members. Earlier, however we had told locals that members should be capable, able to listen to and take direction, confident, and believable. At the end of the meeting, we received a list of names (a staff member went to each person, who told the staff member the name without others hearing. This staff member wrote it down. Many locals are illiterate). Another approach was to ask locals if there were volunteers and there were usually several. If the number of volunteers was large, a lottery was conducted reduce the number. Next, a task was assigned to each member. In the following days, the project monitor and field experts supervised their performance. Those who were difficult to work with were replaced with other volunteers on the list.

b) *重大决定怎样做出的。How were major decisions made?*

FCA and village committee members made major decisions related to discussions among locals. Occasionally decisions were challenging because there was much feedback and different opinions from the locals. In such cases, we held two to three meetings to reach a decision that did not offend anybody.

c) *妇女（包括机构的女性领导以及当地普通妇女）通过哪些办法，参与了项目管理的全过程并献计献策，对项目有所投入 How were women, not only organizational leaders but also local women such as farmers, included in the project management process and encouraged to participate and provide their input?*

For construction work and most labor activities, local women participated. For those who were reluctant to participate, FCA encouraged them to learn skills in construction work—an essential part of receiving vocational training. We explained that participation in project activities was similar to participating in a classroom and that the skills they learned could be applied to other, outside labor and thus they might be able to earn more in other work. In this case, locals were generally enthusiastic in participation. Further feedback and decision-making encouraged local women to actively participate.

主要项目执行人 **KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTERS**

列举主要项目执行人的姓名、职位和性别。List the key project implementers' names, positions and sex.

The main project committee:

姓名 Name	职位 Position	性别 Sex
Renchen	Project manager	Male
Sanjee Tso	Project manager	Female
Drolma Skyid	Committee member	Female
Namjay Tsering	Committee member	Male
Tse skyid	Committee member	Female
Nambu	Committee member	Male
Dabu Tso	Committee member	Female
Jomo	Committee member	Female
Ralok	Committee member	Male

12. *项目的可持续性* **PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY**

a) *说明社区自身已经采取了哪些措施，来继续保持项目的结果和/或产出。Describe what measures have been taken to continue the project's activities and/or outputs in the future.*

Water: Locals receive adequate water 24 hours a day with the big volume pipe provided by the Canada Fund. The pipe's quality is under warranty for ten years by the pipe company; local water bureau inspects on a monthly basis. Furthermore, the locals' experience of lack of water in the past gives much appreciation of the water project. Local project committee members were trained in repair in case problems emerged.

Toilet: Toilets are being practically used. Follow-up health training better ensured locals understand the importance of basic hygiene. In addition, the project equipped one member from each family with skills in repairing the toilet (e.g., leaking roof) thus maintaining it for a longer time.

Solar cookers: Locals were trained in solar cookers use and maintenance. Each recipient has contributed 65RMB per solar cooker and thus value the item's maintenance.

FCA will monitor the project on a monthly basis. A follow-up evaluation will be carried out in two years and results posted on FCA website.

b) *要保持项目的可持续性，将面临一些风险和潜在的挑战，请识别出这些风险（如续生性和维护费用、人员变化或其他潜在风险）。Identify potential challenges to sustainability such as recurrent and maintenance costs, personnel change or other potential risks.*

FCA does not foresee any potential challenges to project sustainability.

c) *在加方援助终止后，如何继续开展相关活动。How will the program continue after Canadian support ceases?*

The project will continue without external assistance. All projects elements were financially supported once and further cost is unforeseen. If a future problem arises, the local communities will discuss with FCA and solve the problem within the communities. Locals are now equipped with basic skills to repair problems.

d) *如果可能的话，对社区成员，将有哪些培训安排和计划，以便使他/她们能够负责该项目的控制和维护。比如，要考虑到该社区是否具备设备维护和维修的技能，谁将负责跟踪和/或维护等。What arrangements have been made for the training of community members to be responsible for the control and maintenance of the program, if applicable? (E.g. does the community possess the technical skills for maintenance and repair of equipment and who will be responsible for follow-up and/or maintenance?*

Through the construction of toilets and the installation of water pipes and solar cookers, combined with technical training via construction at tasks, villagers have learned valuable, small-scale construction skills, as well as skills necessary to make repairs. Certain villagers were chosen as managers of the toilet program. They are responsible for collecting waste to use as fertilizer and, in exchange, are responsible for repair and toilet cleaning, as needed. Moreover, FCA collected 65RMB from each of the 80 households towards the solar cooker. The funds are direct contribution from the villagers, and provide incentive for proper use and maintenance of the solar cookers.

Additionally, based on the time saved through the provision of water and solar cookers, as well as the increase in villagers' health and improvements to the natural environment expected through the construction of toilets and health training, villagers are responsible in monitoring and maintaining project results. Since FCA members themselves come from local communities, FCA has agreed to continue to monitor project sites for 5 years following project completion, on a twice-yearly basis.

13. 财务/费用 **FINANCES/EXPENSES**	
A. *财务管理及会计程序* **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES** 说明财务管理程序，包括申请支取项目经费的程序。如果对该项目做过正式审计，请提供一份报告。 Describe the financial management procedures, including procedures required to withdraw funds. If a formal audit of the project was conducted, please include a copy. FCA financial manager, Namjay Tsering, was involved in all procedures of financial management. FCA withdraws funds from the bank via checks that pass through the financial manager himself with final approval by the FCA legal representative, Mr. Nangchukja. All project financial records are separately saved in FCA files. An overall audit is conducted at end of year.	*提供账目管理负责人和项目经费支取审批人的姓名* Namjay Tsering Nangchukja
B. *财务预决算核定* **FINAL BUDGET** *请使用所附的电子表格，填写财务报告并要求对照原项目预算，对任何有变动的预算，进行变动原因和变动情况的说明。**Please complete the Financial Report attached in Excel and include a budget narrative explaining any changes to the initial budget (Project Agreement).*** All item purchasing payments were made directly from FCA to the vendors and companies. Many of the small items were purchased in Local Township and county town shops, which, due to its condition, proved difficult to produce proper receipts, but provided as much information as the local vendors had, including ID, fingerprints, and contact information. Larger materials were purchased from companies and factories and were processed in official receipts. Many local construction workers or installers were illiterate, thus receipts for such items as the installation fee and design were hard to get. Such circumstances were solved through producing receipts by a representative person	

and authorized by the payment recipients (e.g., an illiterate worker tells his nephew, who write Chinese, the amount of payment he received and puts his fingerprint on the receipt paper).

Specifically, 1) one big change of the project finance was the purchase of solar cookers. 80 solar cookers were purchased instead of 120, as was originally planned. We gained approval from the Canada Fund for this change as mentioned above in question 4. From this, 3,900RMB remained and from which, 3,400RMB was used to emphasize the health training program for local women. In total, 500RMB remained after the project. 2) Some items such as grey bricks, plastic sheets, and steel bars remained, as some small leftover funds, which had to cover toilet doors and ventilation cover, became essential later and were not included in the original budget. However, the variety of changes were minimal and details are included in the Excel budget file.

The final budget should be signed by the accountant and by those responsible for project implementation to confirm that the budget is accurate and that all expenses have been verified. (Refer to Canada Fund Project Management Guidelines for details)

****提示 Note:***
**** All Budgets must conform to the original Agreement format.***
**** ORIGINAL RECEIPTS ARE REQUIRED.***
**** number the receipts and put the number in the corresponding place.***

Project Number: FCAPN27

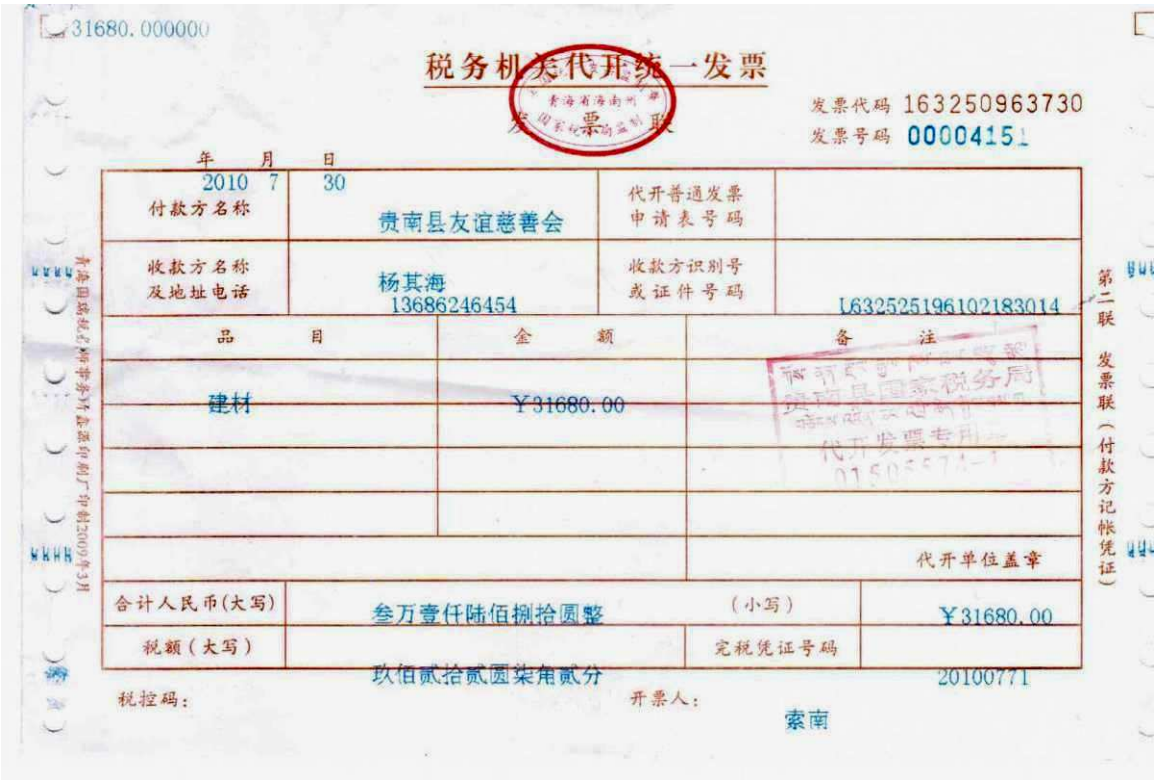
1.1. Interim Financial Accounting

Budget 预算（元 RMB)				Actual 决算 （元 RMB)				
Item/Type of Activity	***Details***	***Canada Fund***	***Local Contribution***	***Details***	***Canada Fund***	***Local Contribution***	**Difference**	***Voucher #***
I. TRAINING COSTS								
Health training and costs of producing associated materials	2 local doctors* 3 sessions per village * 5 villages = 15 total sessions, * 100RMB per hr* 2 hours per session	￥2,500						
Project technical training	10 days * 2 staff from Local Water Bureau	￥1,500						
	Subtotal 小计	**￥4,000**	**￥0**	**Subtotal 小计**	**￥0**			
II. PARTS, TRANSPORT & DESIGN								
Water Project								
Water quality test by certified water engineer	1*1500RMB	￥1,500						
Planting labor	448 people* 2 days* 20RMB per person*per day		￥17,920					
Seedlings	50 trees per* 448 households* 3RMB per tree		￥67,200					
Labor for water pipe Project	250 people* 30 days* 20 RMB per day* per person		￥150,000					
110# PE pipe	24RMB*5000m	￥120,000						
Sand/ stone	100 truck trips* 250		￥25,000					
Transport	1 truck* 3000RMB		￥3,000					
Design costs		￥1,500						
Solar Cooker Project								
Solar cookers	120 cookers*180 per unit including transportation	￥15,600	￥6,000					
Toilet Project								
Transport	1 truck* 2,100 RMB (brick transportation to the 4 villages)	￥2,100		更太加 ID: 632525197205041013	￥1,680			A – 7
Red brick	21,000*0.60 RMB	￥12,600			9,600			A – 1

Grey brick	9,000* 3 RMB	￥30,600			24,890			A – 2
Brick tile	1,800 tiles* 1.5 RMB	￥2,700			2,240			A – 2
Plastic sheets	60kg* 9.3 RMB	￥558			1,862		varied price	A – 4
Steel bar	3,000kg* 4 RMB	￥12,000			9,600			A – 1
Concrete	60bag*15 RMB	￥900			720			A – 3
Concrete board	60 pieces* 5 RMB/Board	￥300			122			A – 4
Cement	600 bags* 26 RMB/bag	￥15,600			12,480			A – 1
Installment fee	2 people* 60 toilets* 300 RMB per toilet	￥18,000		仁欠太 ID: 632525197603111013	14,400			A – 5
Design costs		￥1,500		多杰 ID: 632525198208081015	1,200			A – 6
Toilet pipe / connecters				Paid from Installation fee leftover funds	￥1,680			A – 4
Sand/ stone	60 truck trips*250		￥15,000			9,700		
	Subtotal 小计	**￥235,458**	**￥284,120**	**Subtotal 小计**	**￥80,474**			
III. PROJECT MANAGEMENT / M&E								
M&E costs	Telephone, photographs, travel	￥1,500						
Canada fund recognition	Ink, paper, photocopies	￥500						
	Subtotal	**￥2,000**	**￥0**	**Subtotal 小计**	**￥0.00**			
Grand Total 项目总支出	**CANADA FUND CONTRIBUTION**	**￥241,458**		**CANADA FUND CONTRIBUTION**	**￥80,474**			
	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION		**￥284,120**	**LOCAL CONTRIBUTION**		**￥9,700**		
	GRAND TOTAL	**￥525,578**		**GRAND TOTAL**	**￥0.00**			

Interim Expenditures

A - 1



31680.000000

税务机关代开统一发票

发票代码 163250963730
发票号码 0000415

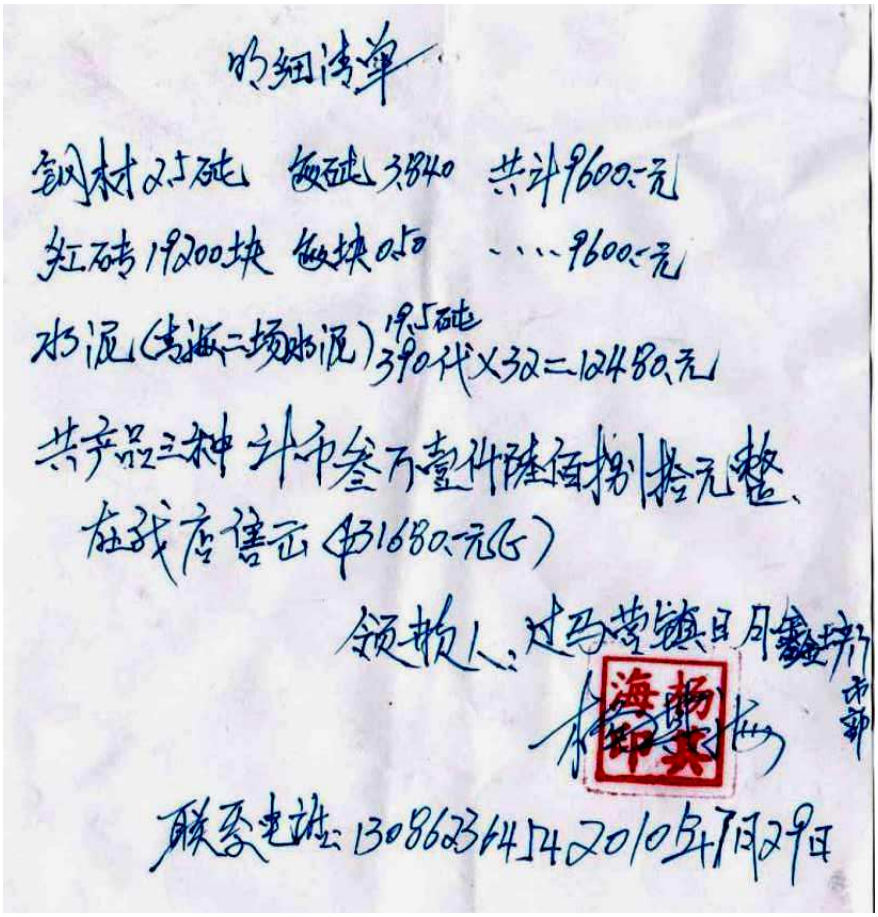
年 月 日			
2010 7 30		代开普通发票申请表号码	
付款方名称	贵南县友谊慈善会		
收款方名称及地址电话	杨其海 13686246454	收款方识别号或证件号码	L6325251961021830l4

品目	金额	备注
建材	¥31680.00	
		代开单位盖章
合计人民币(大写)	叁万壹仟陆佰捌拾圆整 (小写)	¥31680.00
税额(大写)	玖佰贰拾贰圆柒角贰分	完税凭证号码 20100771

税控码:

开票人: 索南

第二联 发票联(付款方记帐凭证)



明细清单

钢材2#砖 每砖3840 共计9600元

红砖19200块 每块0.5 ……9600元

水泥(共做二场水泥) 1#5砖 390代×32=12480元

共产品三种 计币叁万壹仟陆佰捌拾元整。

在我店结讫(¥31680元)

领款人: 过马营镇日月鑫建材市部

联系电话: 13086236413 2010年7月29日

A - 2



青海省西宁市工业产品销售统一发票

发票代码 163010911752
发票号码 00026985

发票联

客户：友谊慈善会

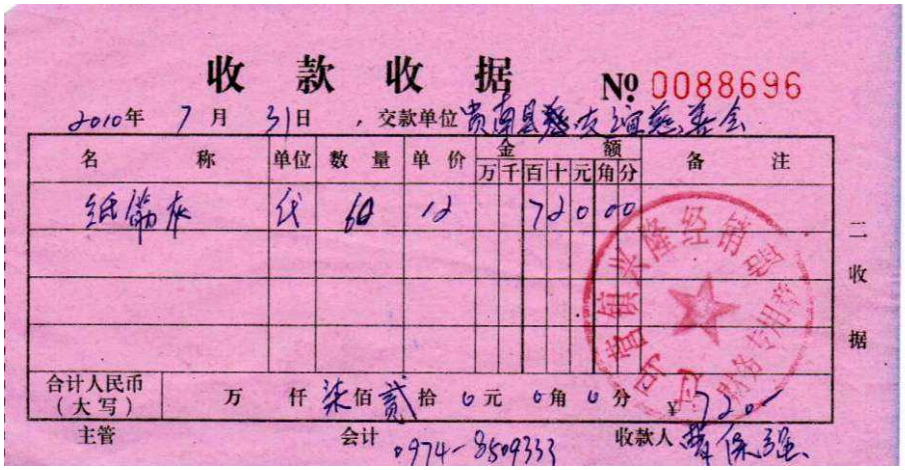
货号	项目	规格	单位	数量	单价	金额
	空心砖	90×190	块	131		
	砖瓦		块	2000		2000

金额（大写）：壹万柒仟壹佰叁拾元零角零分 ¥17130.00

开票单位（章）　开票人：　收款人：

②发票联

A - 3



收款收据

No 0088696

2010年 7月 31日，交款单位 贵南县友谊慈善会

名称	单位	数量	单价	金额	备注
纸箱板	代	60	12	720.00	

合计人民币（大写）：万 仟 柒佰贰拾 0元 0角 0分 ¥720.00

主管　会计 0974-8509333　收款人 曹保强

二收据

A - 4



收款收据

No 0008696

2010年 7月 31日　交款单位 贵南县友谊慈善会

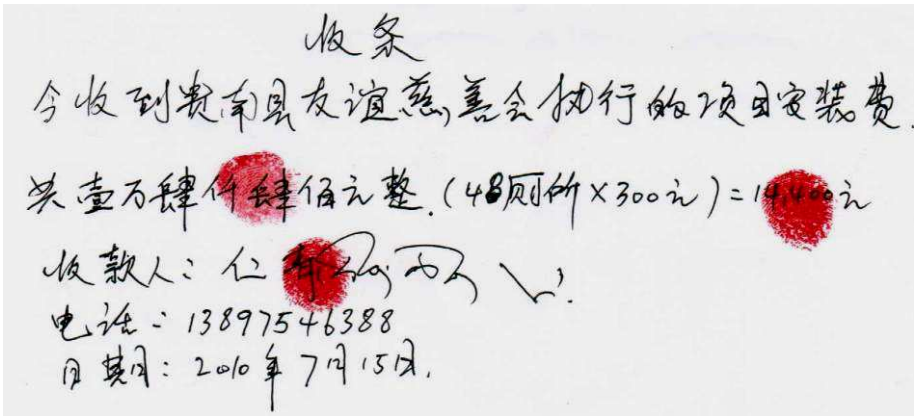
名称	单位	数量	单价	金额	备注
塑料布	所	98	19	1862.00	
PVC管子	米	150	10	1500.00	
PVC接头	个	60	3	180.00	
PVC通风口	个	61	2	122.00	

合计人民币（大写）：万 壹仟 陆佰 陆拾 肆元 0角 0分 ¥1664.00

主管　会计 0974-8509333　收款人 曹保强

一存根

A – 5



收条

今收到贵南县友谊慈善会执行的项目安装费

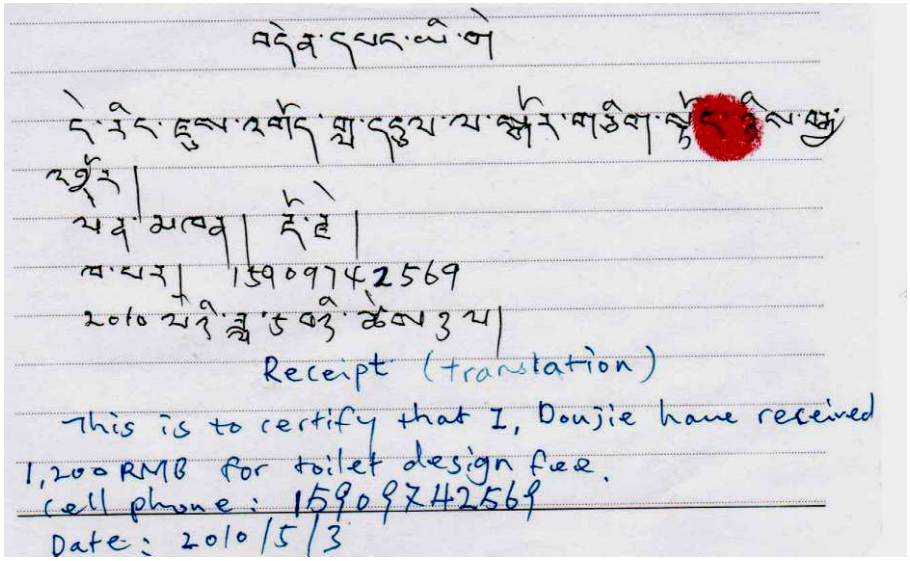
共壹万肆仟肆佰元整。（48顶帐×300元）=14400元

收款人：仁[illegible]

电话：13897546388

日期：2010年7月15日。

A - 6



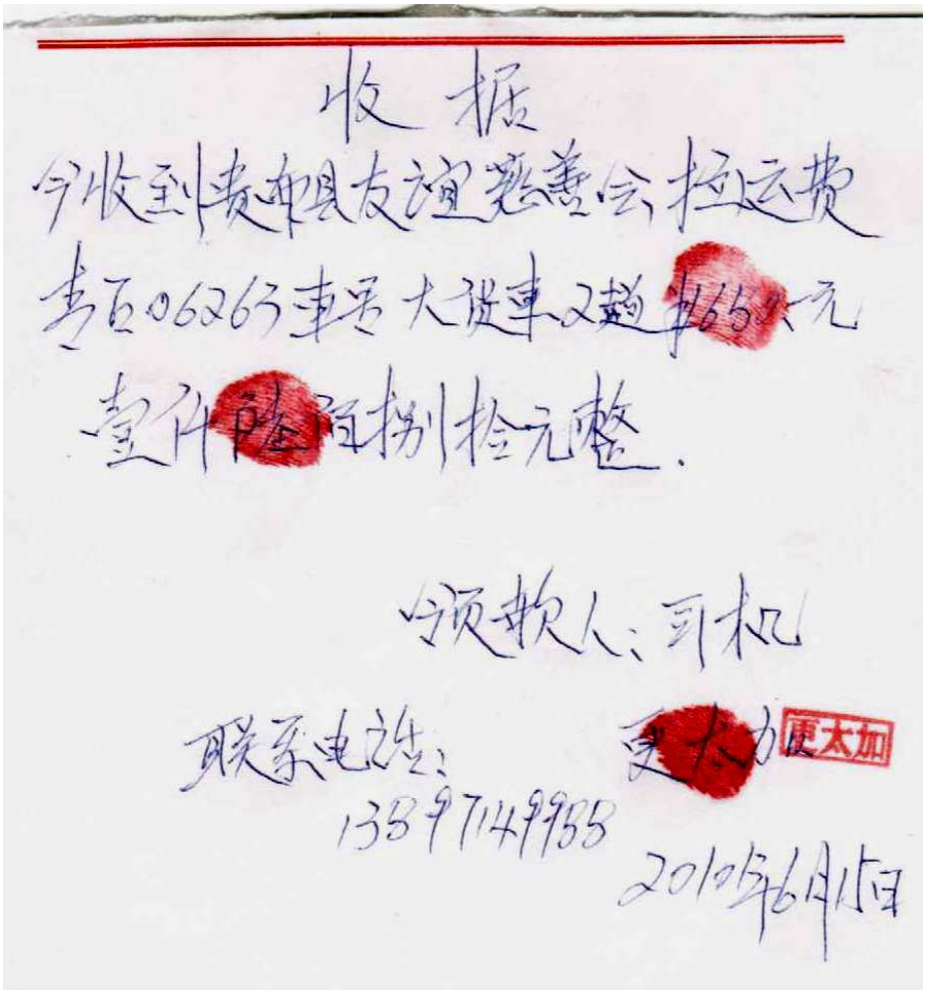
Receipt (translation)

This is to certify that I, Doujie have received 1,200 RMB for toilet design fee.

cell phone: 15909742569

Date: 2010/5/3

A – 7



收据

今收到贵州县友谊慈善会拉运费

车0626号车至大渡南2趟共计650元

壹仟陆佰捌拾元整.

领款人:司机

联系电话:

13597149955

更太加

2010年6月1日

1.2. Final Financial Accounting

Budget 预算 (元 RMB)				Actual 决算 (元 RMB)				
Item/Type of Activity	***Details***	***Canada Fund***	***Local Contribution***	***Details***	***Canada Fund***	***Local Contribution***	**Difference**	***Voucher #***
I. TRAINING COSTS								
Health training; costs of producing associated materials	2 local doctors (1 male 1 female) * 3 sessions per village * 5 villages = 15 total sessions* 2 hours per session, including transportation costs, materials costs for photocopies, drawings, explanatory materials, etc. * 100 RMB per hr	￥2,500		7 local doctors; 2 FCA staff * 3 sessions per village * 5 villages, 2,000RMB teachers' payment; 3,900RMB include transportation costs, food, materials costs; 3,400RMB used from solar cooker leftover funds.	5,900			B-16 to B-22 & B-26
Project technical training	10 days * 2 staff from local Water Bureau	￥1,500			1,500			B-28
	Subtotal 小计	**￥4,000**	**￥0.00**	**Subtotal 小计**	**￥7,400**			
II. PARTS, TRANSPORT & DESIGN								
Water Project								
Water quality test by certified water engineer	1,500RMB	￥1,500			￥1,500			B-6
Planting labor	448 people* 2 days* 20RMB per* per day* per person		￥17,920	400 people*2 days* 20RMB per		16,000		
Seedlings	50 trees per* 448 households* 3RMB per tree		￥67,200	20,000 trees* 3RMB per		60,000		
Labor for water pipe project	250 people* 30 days* 20 RMB per		￥150,000	203 people* 41days* 20RMB per day		166,460		

	day							
110# PE pipe	24RMB*5000m	￥120,000			￥120,000			B-1 & B-3
Sand/ Stone	100 truck* 250		￥25,000			25,000		
Transport	1 truck* 3,000 RMB (transporting 5000m of pipe from Xining to Bon skor Village		￥3,000			3,000		
Design costs		￥1,500			￥1,500			B-25
Solar Cooker Project								
Solar cookers	120 cookers*180 per unit including transportation (villagers pay 50RMB per)	￥15,600	￥6,000	80 cookers*180 per unit, plus 2,500RMB transportation (include local contribution of 65RMB each)	11,700	5,200	65RMB per household instead of 50RMB	B-13/ B-14/ B-15/ B-29
Toilet Project								
Transport	1 truck* 2100 RMB	￥2,100			420			B-27
Red brick	21,000*0.60 RMB	￥12,600			3,000			B-2
Grey brick	9,000* 3 RMB	￥30,600		2,200RMB for toilet door; refer to B-5 and B-7 receipt	3,510			B-12
Brick tile	1,800 tiles* 1.5 RMB	￥2,700			460			B-11
Plastic sheets	60kg* 9.3 RMB	￥558		refer to steel bar receipt B-4				B-4
Steel bars	3,000kg* 4 RMB	￥12,000		1,305 used on plastic sheeting	1,095			B-4
Concrete	60 bag*s15 RMB	￥900			180			B-10
Concrete board	60 pieces* 5 RMB/ board	￥300		178RMB on toilet door expenses				B-7
Cement	600 bags* 26 RMB/ bag	￥15,600		3,120RMB on toilet door expense				B-7
Installment fee	2 people* 60 toilets* 300 RMB per toilet	￥18,000		仁欠太 ID:632525197603111013	1,920			B-9
Design costs		￥1,500		仁欠太 ID:632525197603111	300			B-8

				013				
Toilet ventilation cover					1,500	215		B-5
Toilet doors					4,000	560		B-7
Sand/ stone	60 truck trips*250		￥15,000			5,300		
	Subtotal 小计	**￥235,458**	**￥284,120**	**Subtotal 小计**	**￥150,189**			
III. PROJECT MANAGEMENT / M&E								
M&E costs	Telephone, photograph, travel.	￥1,500			1,500			B-30
Canada fund recognition	Ink, paper, photocopies	￥500			500			B-25
	Subtotal	**￥2,000**	**￥0.00**	**Subtotal 小计**	**￥2,000**			
Grand Total 项目总支出	**CANADA FUND CONTRIBUTION**	**￥241,458**		**CANADA FUND CONTRIBUTION**	**￥160,484**			
	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION		**￥284,120**	**LOCAL CONTRIBUTION**		**￥281,735**		
	GRAND TOTAL	**￥525,578**		**GRAND TOTAL**	**￥442,219**			

Final Expenditure

B-1


青海省西宁市工业产品销售统一发票

发票代码 163010911752
发票号码 00029661

发票联

客户：贵南县友谊慈善会

2010 年 10 月 28 日

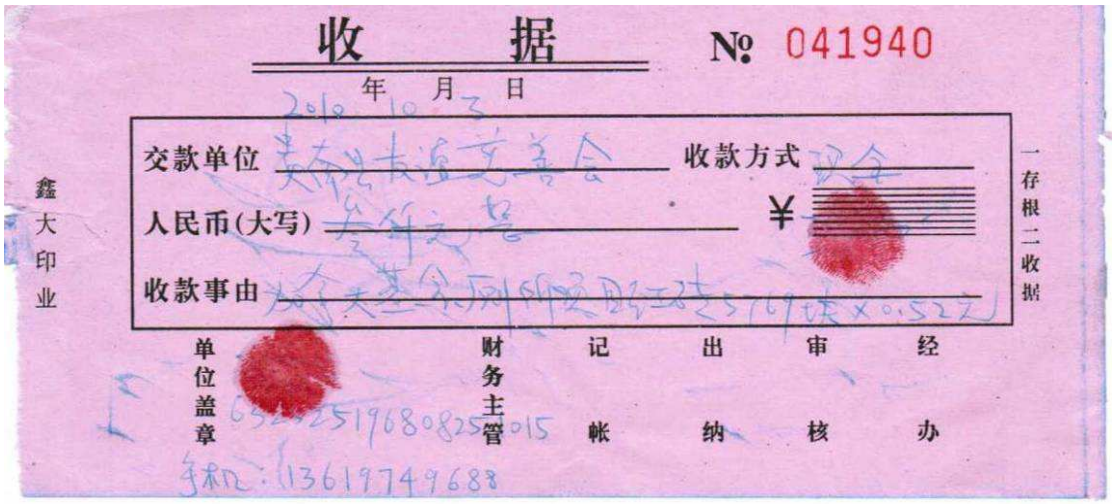
货号		规格	单位	数量	单价	金额 十 万 千 百 十 元 角 分
		Φ90	米	2500	24	¥ 6 0 0 0 0 0 0

金额（大写）⊗拾陆万零仟零佰零拾零元零角零分 ¥ 60000.00

开票单位（章） 开票人：黑国政 收款人：

②发票联

B-2


收据 № 041940

年 月 日

2010 10 3

交款单位 贵南县友谊慈善会 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 叁仟元整 ¥

收款事由 支付大堡子刷牌路路灯3769块×0.52元

单位盖章 财务主管 记帐 出纳 审核 经办

鑫大印业

一存根二收据

手机：13619749688

B-3


青海省西宁市工业产品销售统一发票

发票代码 163010911752
发票号码 00029663

发票联

客户：贵南县友谊慈善会

2010 年 11 月 9 日

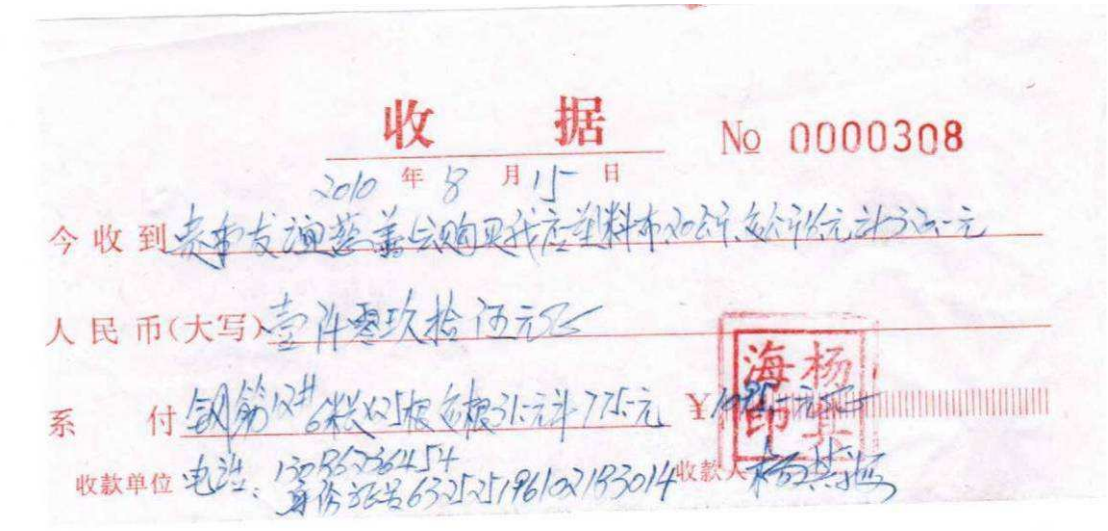
货号		规格	单位	数量	单价	金额 十 万 千 百 十 元 角 分
		Φ90	米	2500	24	¥ 6 0 0 0 0 0 0

金额（大写）⊗拾陆万零仟零佰零拾零元零角零分 ¥ 60000.00

开票单位（章） 开票人：黑国政 收款人：

②发票联

B-4



收　据　　No 0000308

2010 年 8 月 1 日

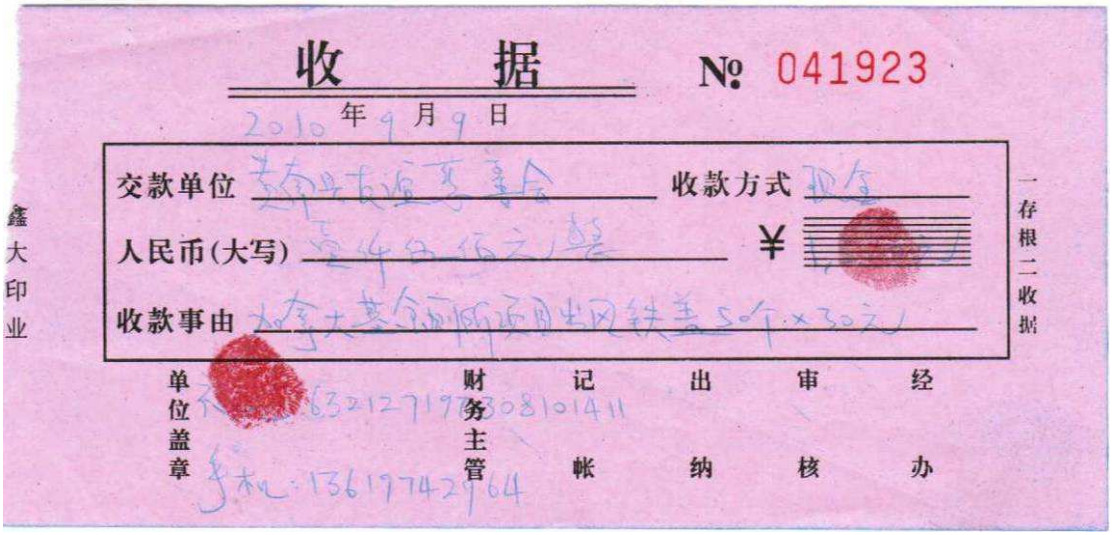
今收到 [illegible]

人民币(大写) 壹仟零玖拾陆元整

系付 [illegible]

收款单位 [illegible]

B-5



收　据　　№ 041923

2010 年 9 月 9 日

交款单位 [illegible]　　收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 壹仟伍佰元整　　¥

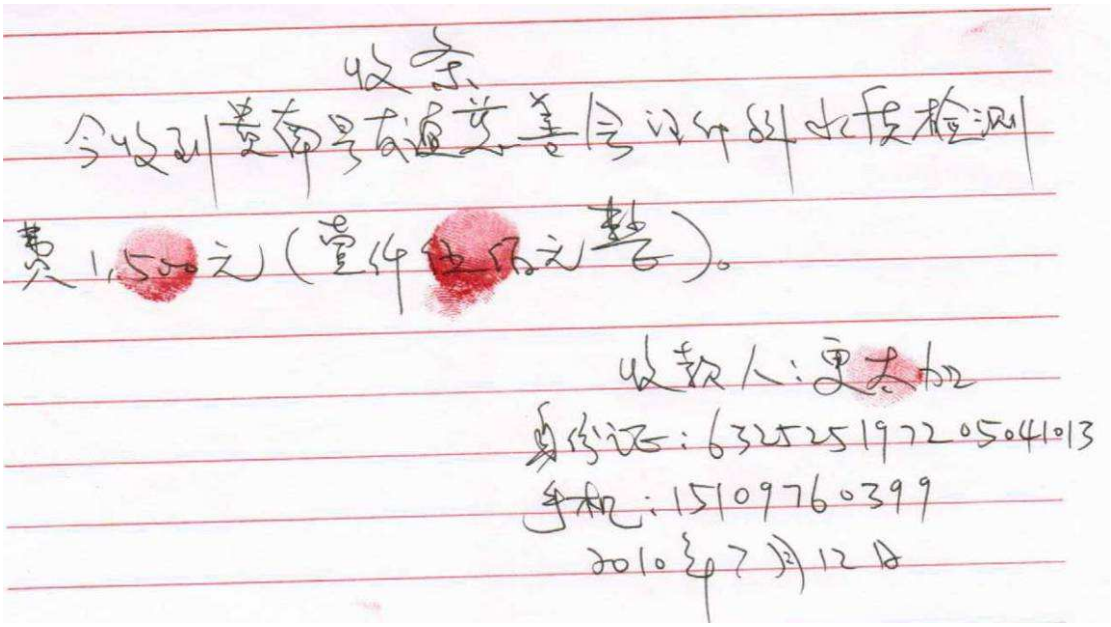
收款事由 [illegible]

鑫大印业

一存根二收据

单位盖章　财务主管　记帐　出纳　审核　经办

B-6



收条

今收到 [illegible] 交来检测费 1,500 元（壹仟伍佰元整）。

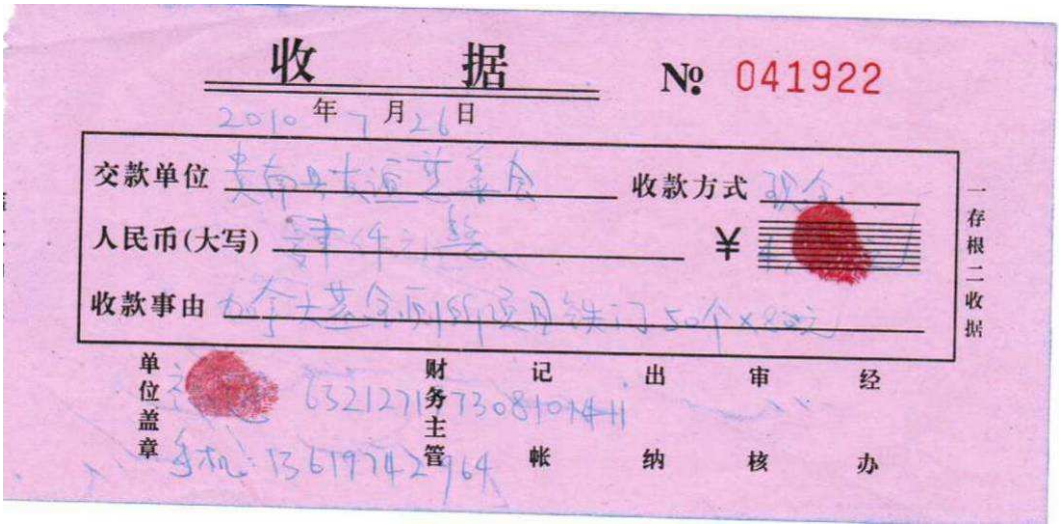
收款人：[illegible]

身份证：632525197205041013

手机：15109760399

2010 年 7 月 12 日

B-7



收　　据　　№ 041922

2010 年 7 月 26 日

交款单位 贵南县龙源玄喜会加拿大基金项目办　　收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 壹仟元整　　¥ 1000.00

收款事由 加拿大基金项目缴纳50个×20元

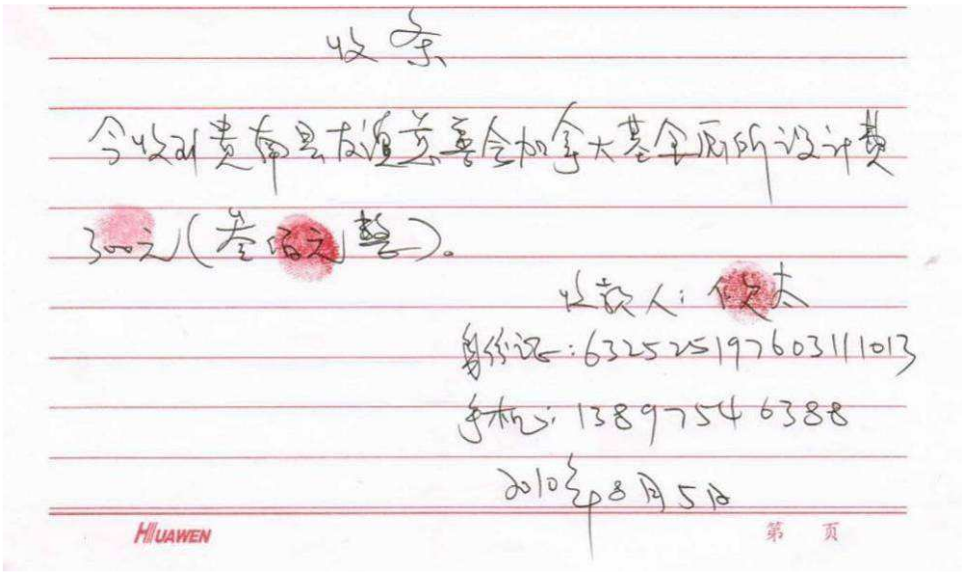
单位盖章　　财务主管　　记帐　　出纳　　审核　　经办

632127730810141I

手机：13619742764

一存根二收据

B-8



收条

今收到贵南县龙源玄喜会加拿大基金项所设计费

壹仟元（壹仟元整）。

收款人：俞文杰

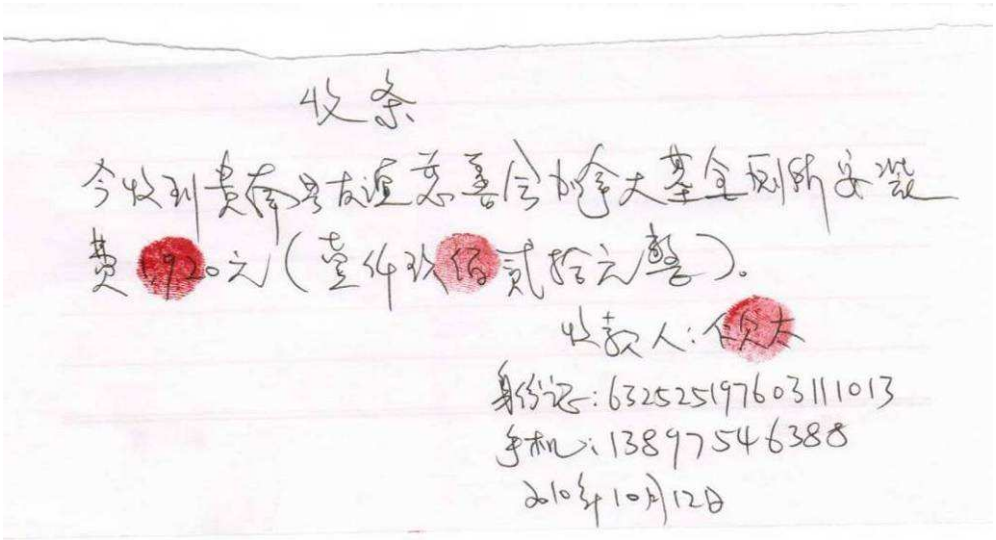
身份证：632525197603111013

手机：13897546388

2010年8月5日

HUAWEN　　第　页

B-9



收条

今收到贵南县龙源玄喜会加拿大基金刻印安装

费壹佰元（壹仟壹佰元整）。

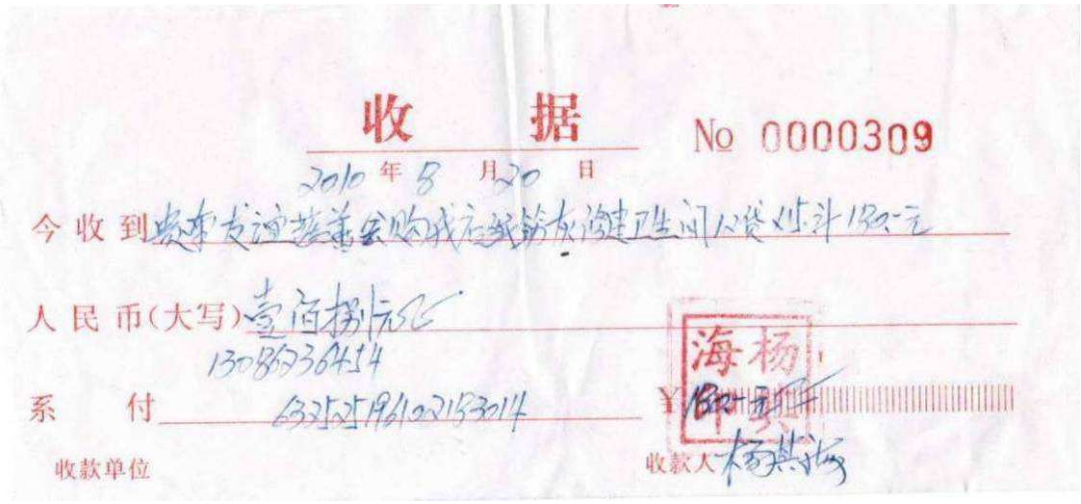
收款人：俞文杰

身份证：632525197603111013

手机：13897546388

2010年10月12日

B-10



收　据　No 0000309

2010 年 8 月 20 日

今收到 收来友谊基金购我们新友谊卫生间公资以外1200元

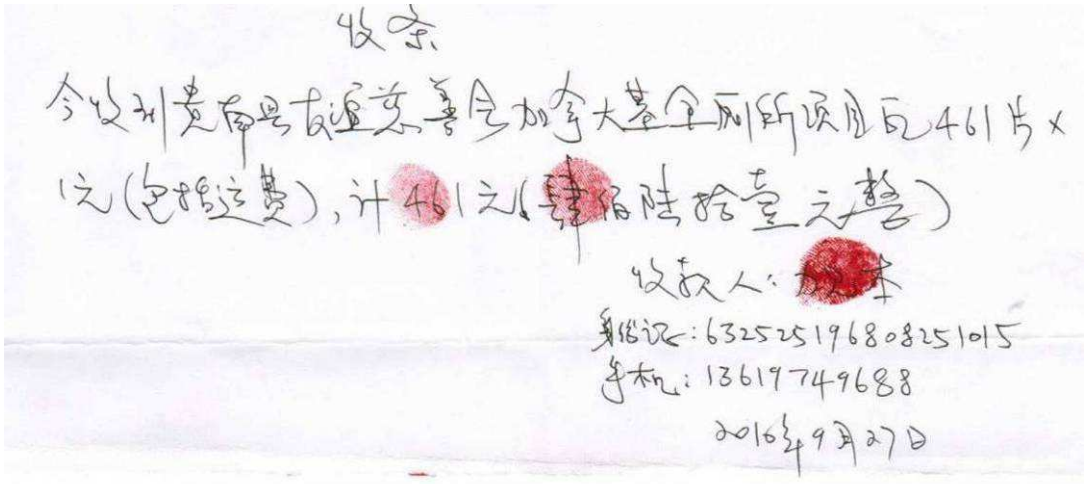
人民币(大写) 壹仟捌佰元整

13089336414

系　付 6325251961021530114

收款单位　收款人 杨其海

B-11



收条

今收到 贵帮助友谊慈善会加拿大基金刷所项目瓦461片×1元(包括运费)，计461元(肆佰陆拾壹元整)

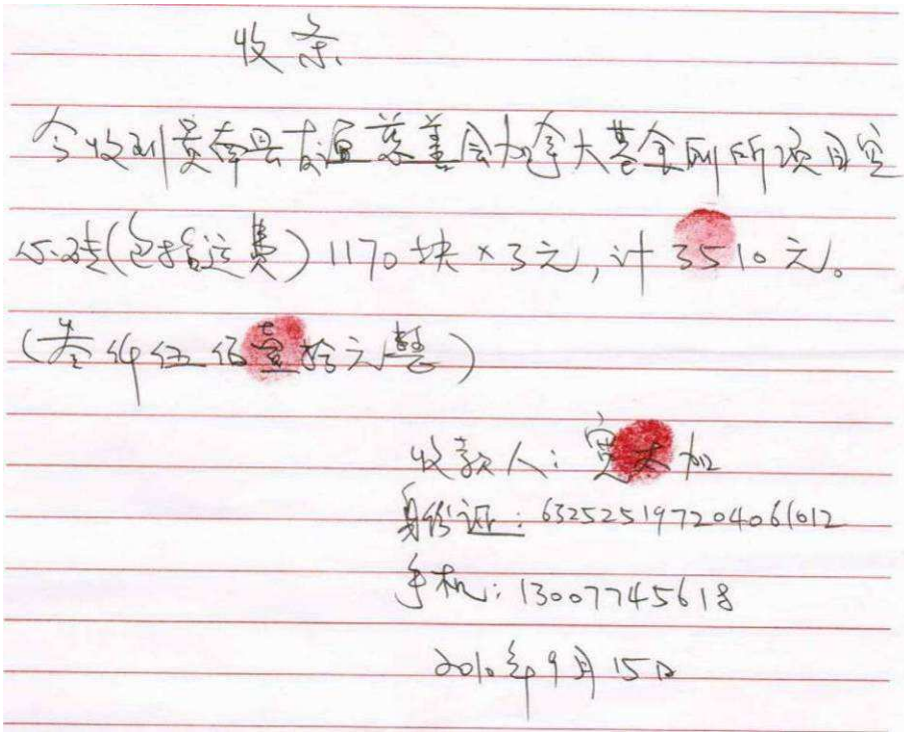
收款人：

身份证：632525196808251015

手机：13619749688

2016年9月27日

B-12



收条

今收到 贵帮助友谊慈善会加拿大基金刷所项目空心砖(包括运费)1170块×3元，计3510元。

(叁仟伍佰壹拾元整)

收款人：

身份证：632525197204061612

手机：13007745618

2016年9月15日

B-13

贵南县友谊慈善会对拉干村实施太阳灶人员名单

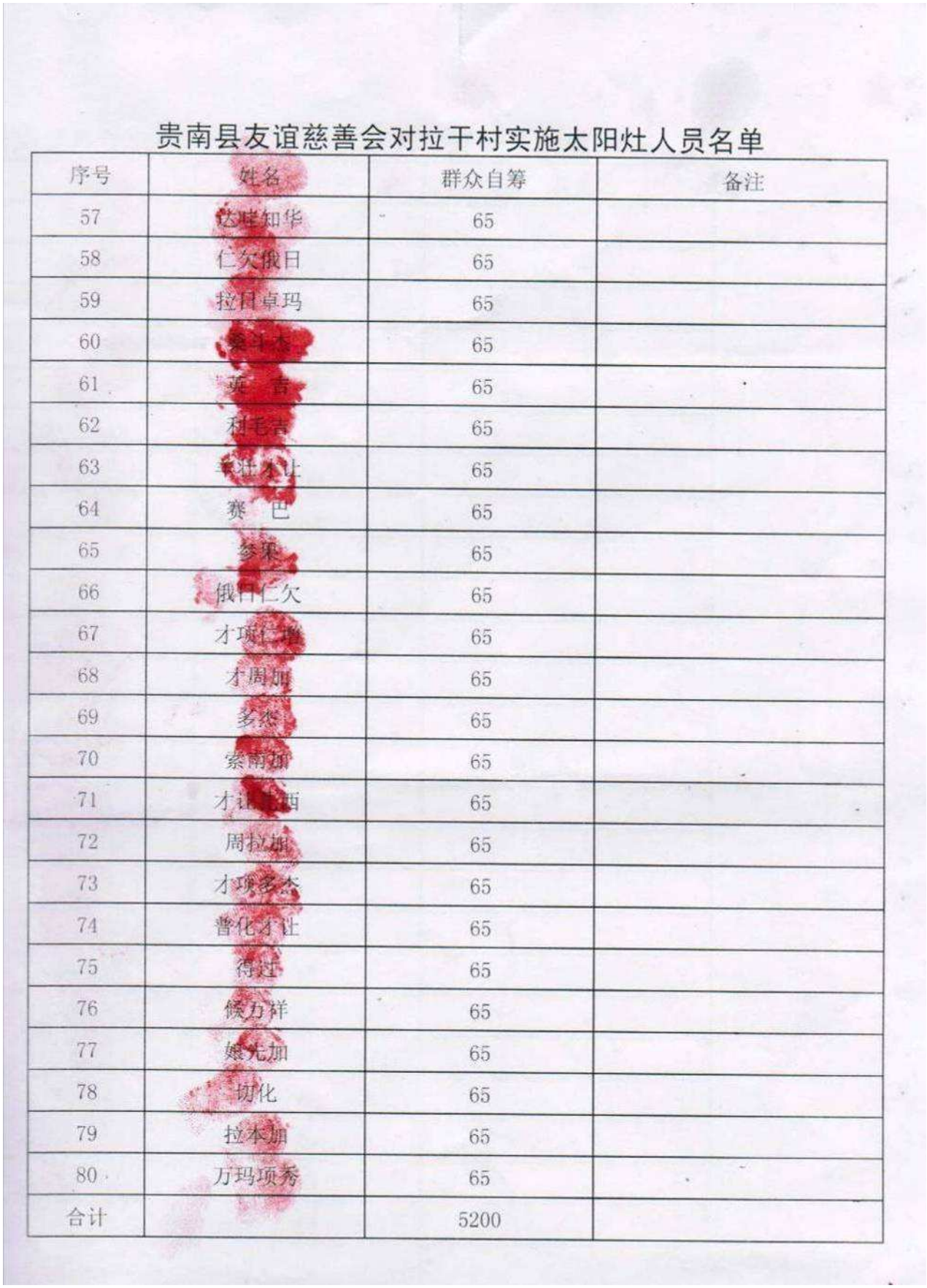
序号	姓名	群众自筹	备注
1	克 知	65	
2	桑 果	65	
3	彭毛东主	65	
4	冷 本	65	
5	多杰太	65	
6	尼玛才让	65	
7	旦正太	65	
8	才旦加	65	
9	更登尖措	65	
10	吉太加	65	
11	当 周	65	
12	当 周	65	
13	角巴杰	65	
14	多杰本	65	
15	年知多	65	
16	久美多杰	65	
17	俄见才让	65	
18	羊 杰	65	
19	彭毛才让	65	
20	格玛杰	65	
21	旦正才让	65	
22	叶尖杰	65	
23	羊措卓玛	65	
24	卓吉	65	
25	拉专	65	
26	改知加	65	
27	旦 果	65	
28	扎西才旦	65	

B-14

贵南县友谊慈善会对拉干村实施太阳灶人员名单

序号	姓名	群众自筹	备注
29	尕藏太	65	
30	多杰本	65	
31	羊香才让	65	
32	索南才让	65	
33	多杰当主	65	
34	拉哇才让	65	
35	斗拉本	65	
36	羊周卓玛	65	
37	才秀加	65	
38	春[illegible]毛	65	
39	华本太	65	
40	马维光	65	
41	五寸三	65	
42	强周才让	65	
43	娘[illegible]买	65	
44	豆格吉	65	
45	仁[illegible]欠	65	
46	格[illegible]日	65	
47	拉毛措	65	
48	索南当主	65	
49	赛[illegible]毛	65	
50	项[illegible]周	65	
51	德太本	65	
52	候毛才让	65	
53	羊[illegible]桑	65	
54	南[illegible]卡	65	
55	南加太	65	
56	桑[illegible]吉	65	

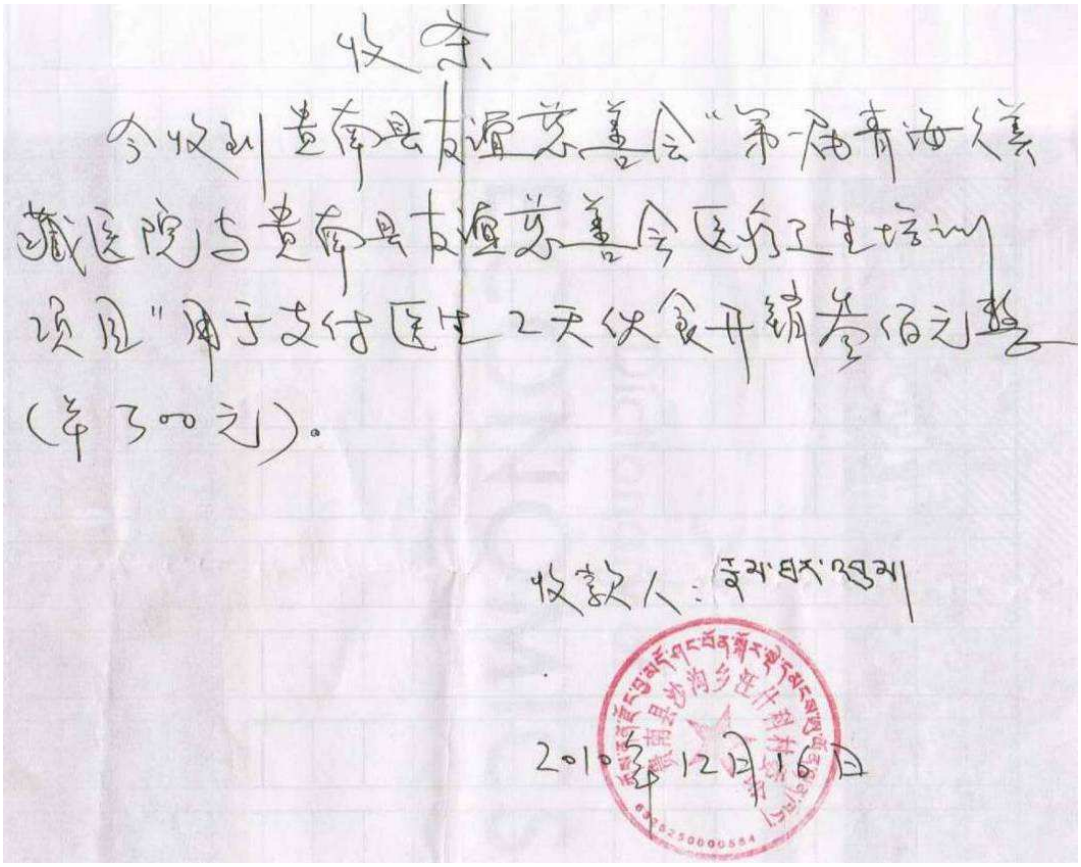
B-15



贵南县友谊慈善会对拉干村实施太阳灶人员名单

序号	姓名	群众自筹	备注
57	达哇知华	65	
58	仁欠俄日	65	
59	拉日卓玛	65	
60	索斗杰	65	
61	英 吉	65	
62	科毛吉	65	
63	拿江本让	65	
64	赛 巴	65	
65	参采	65	
66	俄日仁欠	65	
67	才项仁增	65	
68	才周加	65	
69	多杰	65	
70	索南加	65	
71	才让卓西	65	
72	周拉加	65	
73	才项多杰	65	
74	普化才让	65	
75	得让	65	
76	候力祥	65	
77	娘先加	65	
78	切化	65	
79	拉本加	65	
80	万玛项秀	65	
合计		5200	

B-16



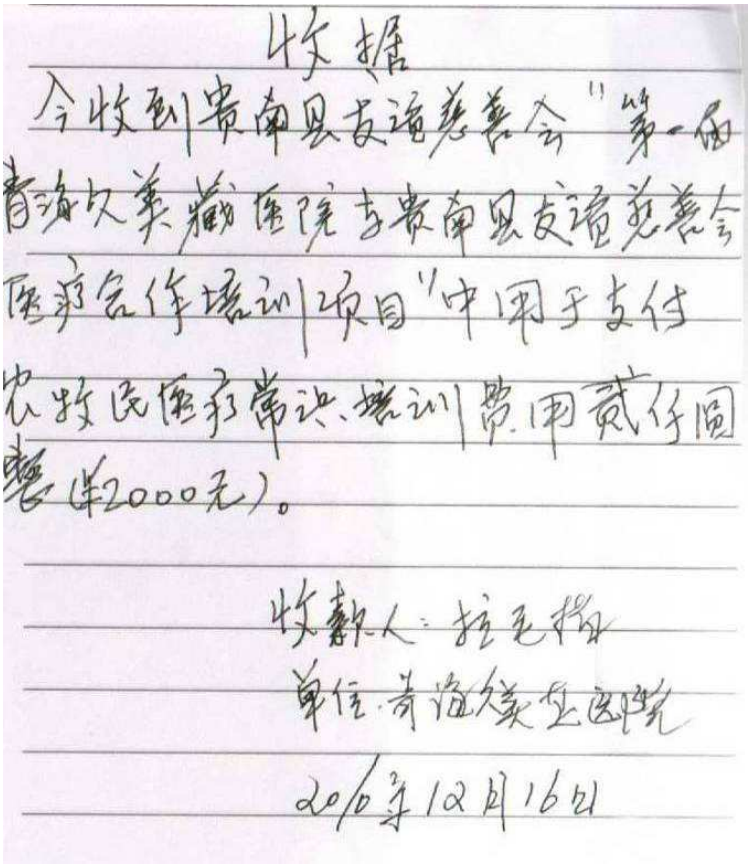
收条

今收到贵南县友谊慈善会"第一届青海久美藏医院与贵南县友谊慈善会医务工作培训项目"用于支付医生2天伙食开销差旧费(共300元)。

收款人：

2016年12月16日

B-17



收据

今收到贵南县友谊慈善会"第一届青海久美藏医院与贵南县友谊慈善会医务合作培训项目"中用于支付农牧民医务常识培训费用贰仟圆整(¥2000元)。

收款人：拉毛措

单位：青海久美医院

2016年12月16日

B-18



中国石油天然气股份有限公司 青海销售分公司销售统一发票

发票联

发票代码 163000926208

发票号码 07477170

青国税(2009)20

机打号码:

销货单位:

加油站编号:

客户名称:

品名 数量 单价 金额

合计金额: 流水号:

优惠金额:

实收金额(大写):

开票日期: 开票员:

手写无效

中国石油天然气股份有限公司 青海销售分公司销售统一发票

发票联

发票代码 163000926208

发票号码 07477169

青国税(2009)20

机打号码:

销货单位:

加油站编号:

客户名称:

品名 数量 单价 金额

合计金额: 流水号:

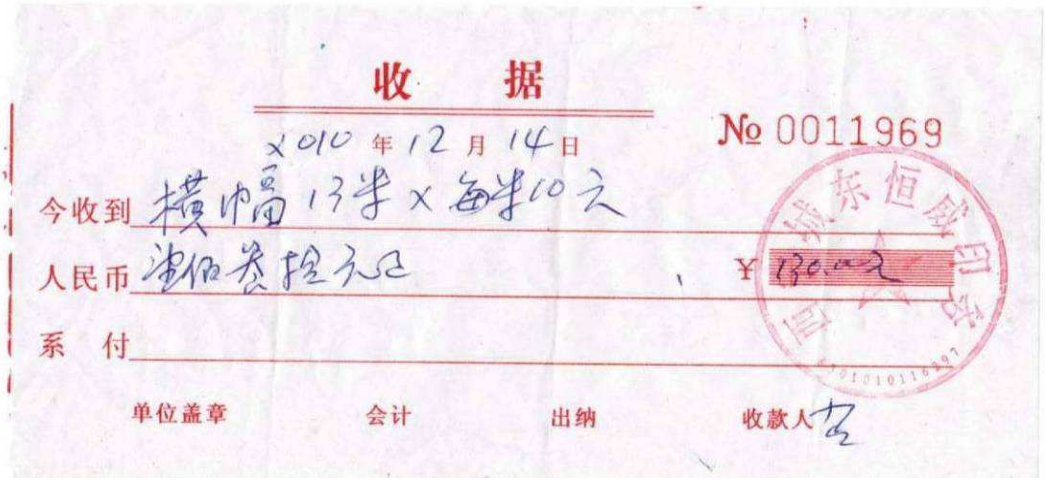
优惠金额:

实收金额(大写):

开票日期: 开票员:

手写无效

B-19



收 据

№ 0011969

2010 年 12 月 14 日

今收到 横幅 13米 x 每米10元

人民币 壹佰叁拾元正 ¥ 130.00

系 付

单位盖章 会计 出纳 收款人

B-20


贵德—西宁
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发票号码 01982299
至
壹拾元 元 角


贵德—西宁
发票代码 263000810529
发票号码 01982298
至
壹拾元 元 角

B-21


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壹拾元


2
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壹拾元


3
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4
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B-22

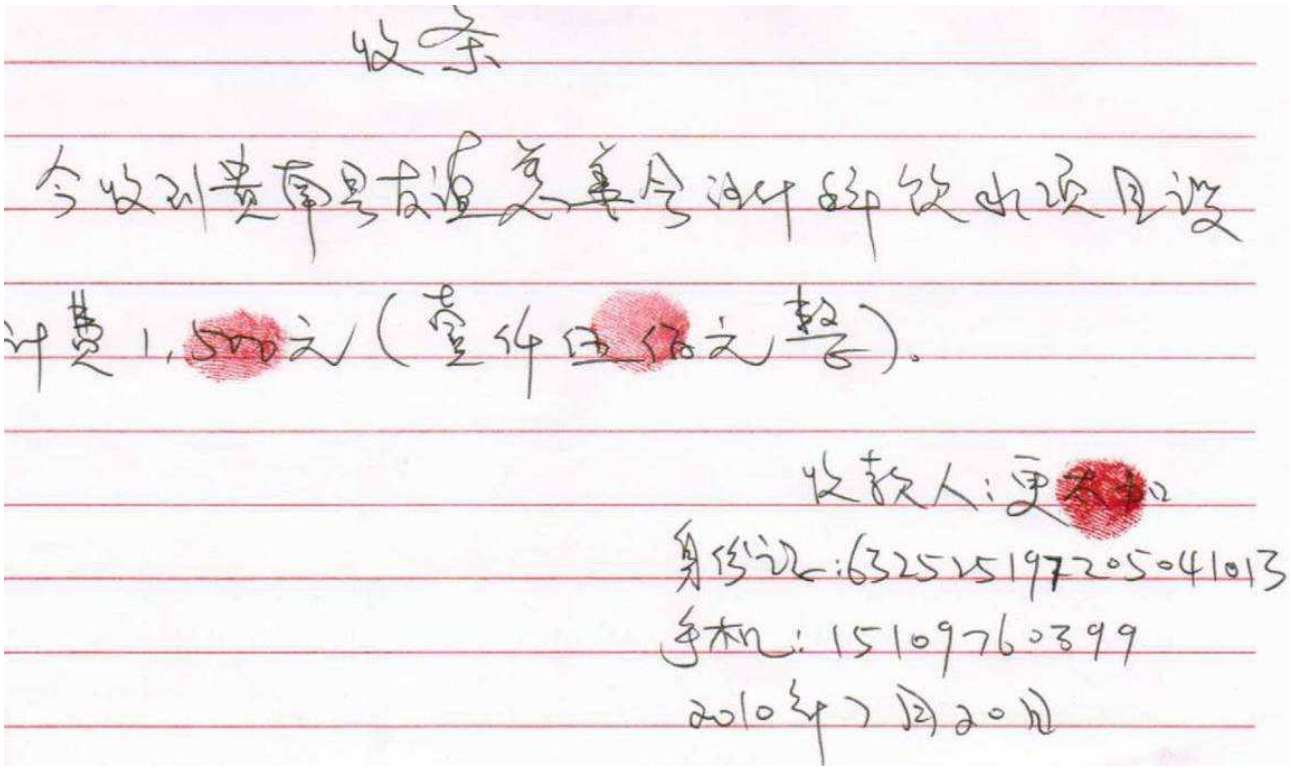

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年 月 日


6
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年 月 日


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8
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年 月 日

B-24


收条

今收到贵[illegible]建立集会治[illegible]的饮水项目设

计费1,500元(壹仟伍佰元整)。

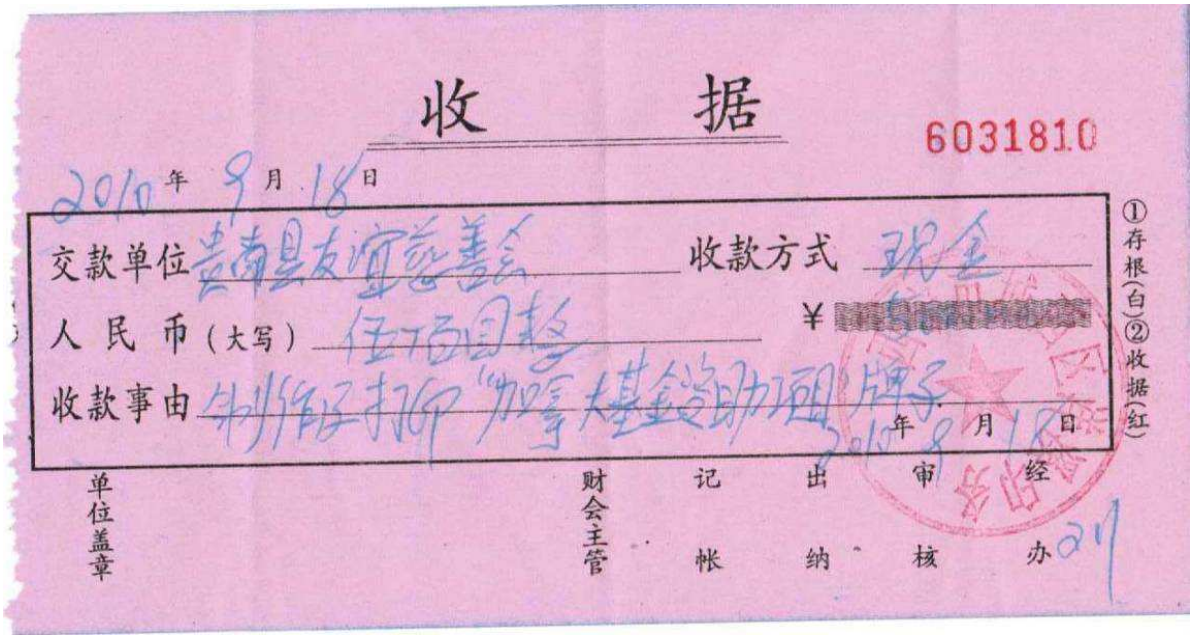
收款人:[illegible]

身份证:632525197205041013

手机:15109760399

2010年7月20日

B-25



收　据

6031810

2010 年 9 月 18 日

交款单位 [illegible]　收款方式 现金

人民币（大写）[illegible]　¥ [illegible]

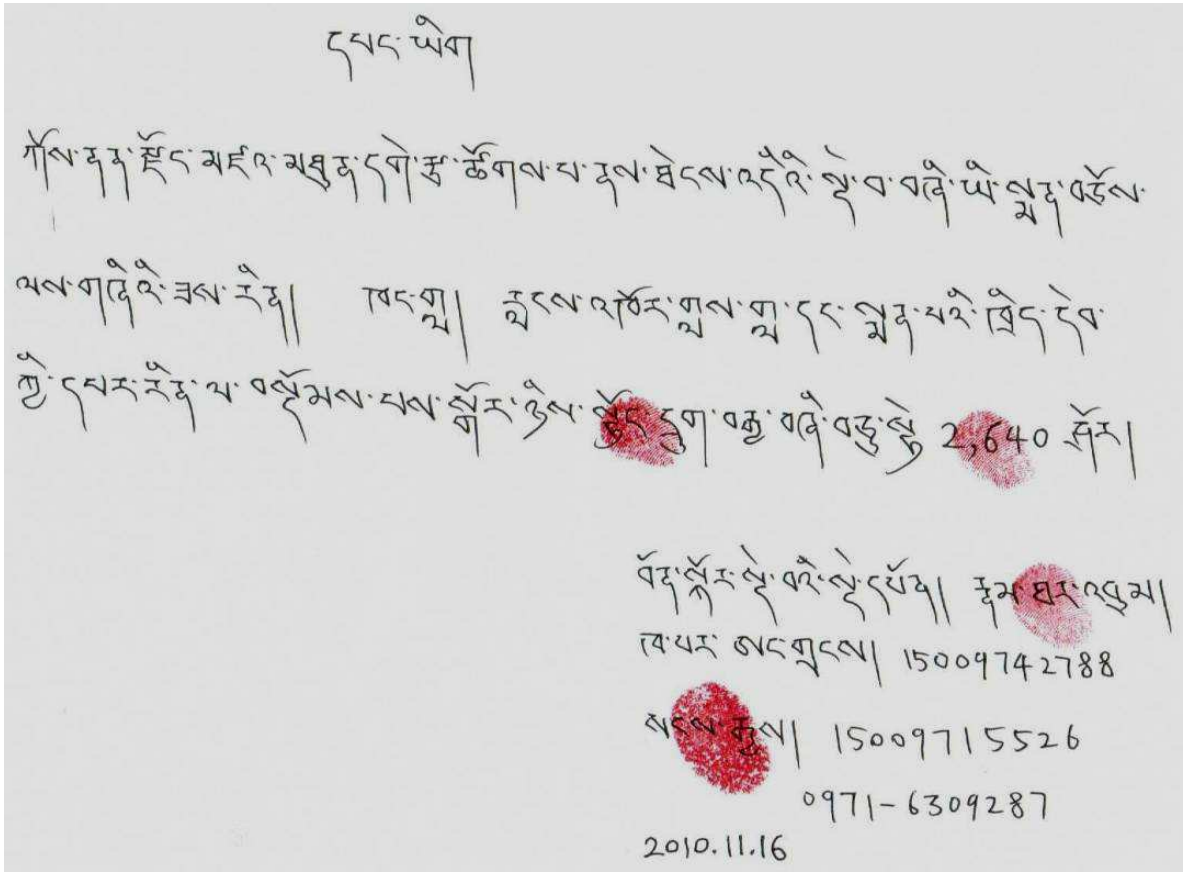
收款事由 [illegible]

2010 年 9 月 18 日

①存根（白）②收据（红）

单位盖章　财会主管　记帐　出纳　审核　经办

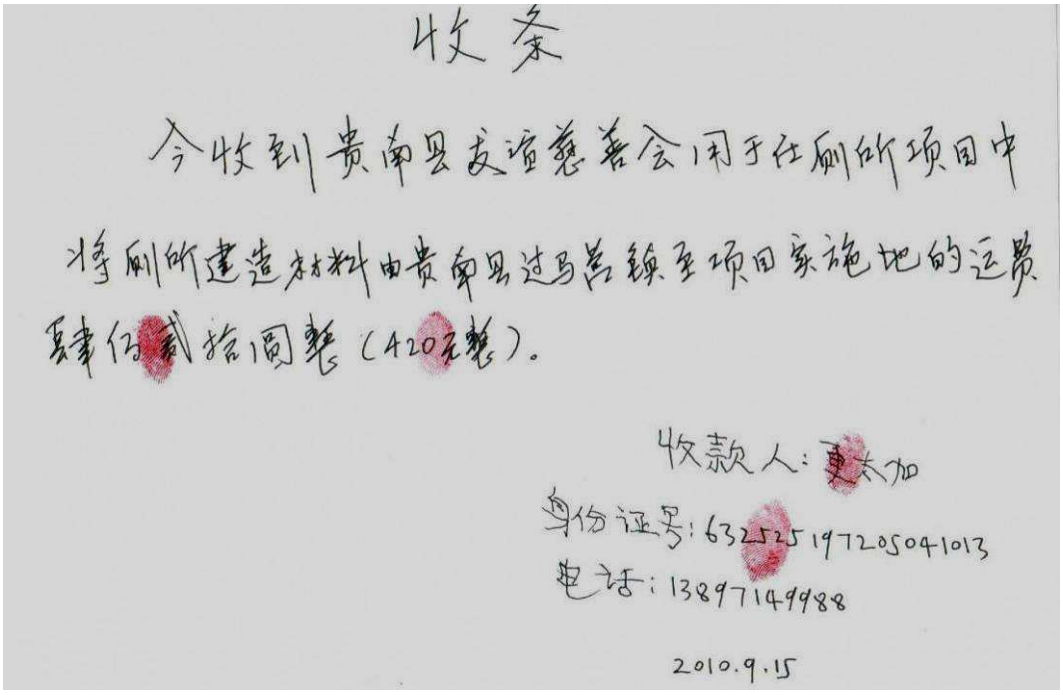
B-26



(Translation) Receipt: I hereby certify that the total amount of 2,640RMB is spent on car rental for transportation, food, textbooks, photocopy fees, and medical treatment during the health training program.

Witnesses: Namtharbum: 15009742788
Cangji: 15009715526

B-27

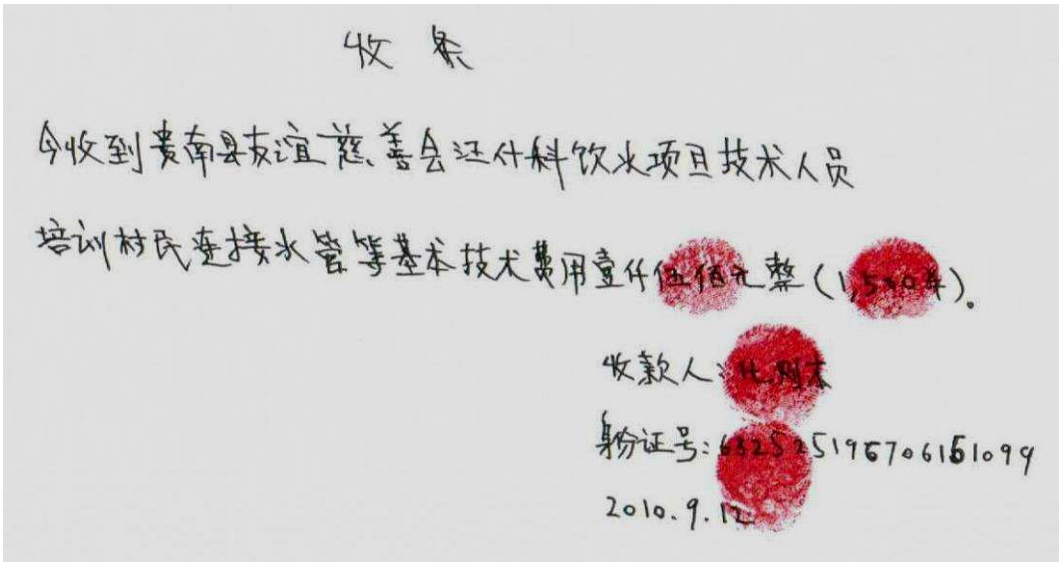


收条

今收到贵南县友谊慈善会用于仕刷所项目中
修刷所建造材料由贵南县过马营镇至项目实施地的运费
肆仟捌拾圆整（4200元整）。

收款人：更杰加
身份证号：632525197205041013
电话：13897149988
2010.9.15

B-28



收条

今收到贵南县友谊慈善会江什科饮水项目技术人员
培训村民连接水管等基本技术费用壹仟伍佰元整（1,500元）。

收款人：[illegible]
身份证号：632525195706151099
2010.9.12

B-29



收款收据 No 0500472

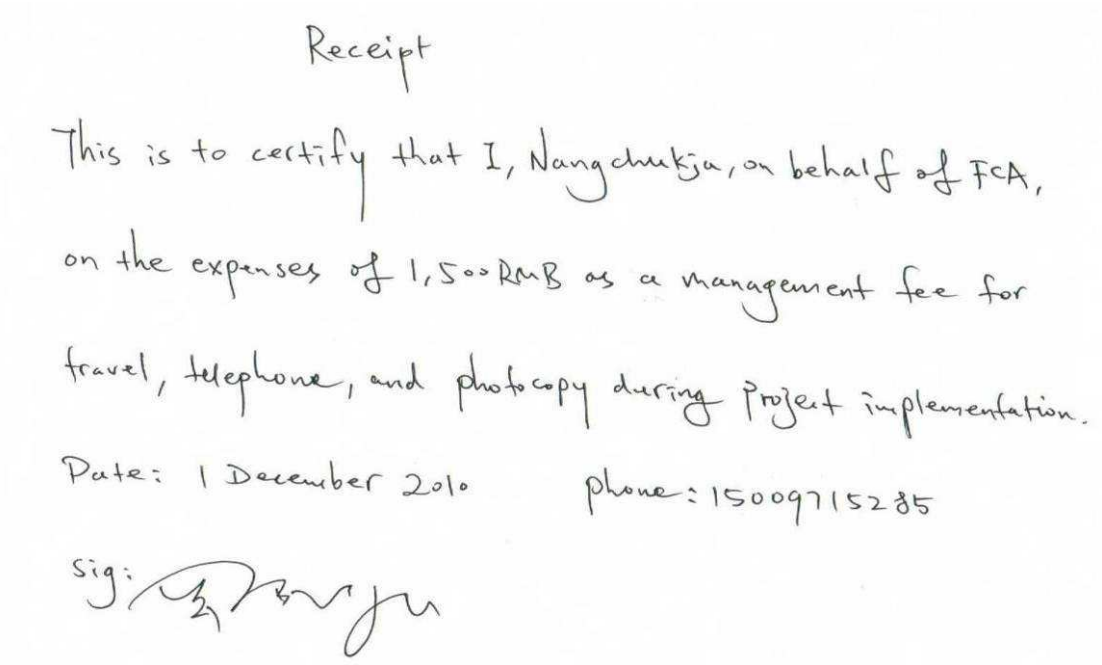
客户名称 友谊慈善会 2010年 11月 20日

项目	单位	数量	单价	金额 万	千	百	十	元	角	分	备注
太阳灶	个	80	180		1	4	4	0	0	0	
运费	车辆	1	2,500		¥	2	5	0	0	0	
合计人民币（大写） 壹 万 陆仟 玖佰 零拾 零元 零角 零分					1	6	9	0	0	0	

第一联：存根联

填票人　　收款人 [illegible]　　单位名称（盖章）

B-30



Receipt

This is to certify that I, Nangchukja, on behalf of FCA, on the expenses of 1,500 RMB as a management fee for travel, telephone, and photocopy during Project implementation.

Date: 1 December 2010 phone: 15009715285

Sig:

C. *预算变动* **BUDGET CHANGES**	**D.** *剩余资金* **LEFTOVER FUNDS**
如果项目预算中任何一项有大的变动，请务必对变动做充分说明。（注：按照合同规定,如果该项变动超过 10%，须事先得到加拿大基金项目批准和同意,才能安排资金的使用。如果是这种情况，请说明当时请求加拿大基金项目批准和同意的情况。）If there were any significant changes to the budget, provide adequate explanations of why these changes were made. When a budget line changed by more than 10%, explain how approval was obtained from the Canada Fund. A significant change FCA made was in the solar cooker project whereby 80 solar cookers were purchased and distributed instead of 120 solar cookers. Reasons are provided in question four and obtained approval from the Canada Fund.	*项目完成后，是否有剩余资金？如果有，请说明用于哪些目的/活动？是否退还了加拿大基金？Were there leftover funds after the project was completed? If so, what were they used for? Were they returned to the Canada Fund?* 3,900RMB was left after purchasing 80 solar cookers instead of 120 solar cookers. 3,400RMB from these funds were used to support and extend the health training program. 500RMB remained and was returned to the Canada Fund.

14. *公众意识和加方援助的确认* **PUBLIC AWARENESS & CANADIAN IDENTITY**

a) *通过哪些方式告知项目受益人和一般群众加拿大基金项目的援助以及执行单位的承诺。What measures were taken to inform the beneficiaries and the general public of the contribution of the Canada Fund and the commitment made by the implementing agency?*

Public awareness of the donor's identity was built through community meetings throughout project implementation. The Canada Fund was introduced to locals from project inception. Such project items as solar cookers and toilets were marked with the donor name for recognition and other details as project budget were posted in public places such as chanting halls and community centers.

b) *在项目点上，通过哪些方法加方的援助和支持得到了认可。How has the contribution been recognized at the project site?*

A sign of 'Canada Fund Supported Project' was posted on project items and at the site for its recognition.

c) *列出该项目的所有媒体报导情况。提供媒体报导材料。List all media coverage of the project. Provide copies of any print media.*

No media were involved in the project.

15. *照片* **PHOTOS**

项目不同阶段的照片是否附在本总结报告后？Have photos of different stages of the project been included with the final report?

PHOTOGRAPHS

TOILET

Figure 1. Concrete board for toilet.
Figure 2. Loading.
Figure 3. A small truck transports project material to each project site from the local county town.
Figure 4. Toilet construction work.
Figure 5. Toilet front.
Figure 6. Toilet back.
Figure 7. Completed toilet.
Figure 8. Toilet interior.
Figure 9. Toilet roof.
Figure 10. Toilet door
Figure 11. A toilet ventilation cover.
Figure 12. A completed toilet.
Figure 13. Larger school toilet.
Figure 14. Mr. Chris Anderson (Canada Fund), right, and Mr. Namjay (FCA), left, visit toilet project.
Figure 15. A primary school toilet.
Figure 16. A ‘Canada Fund Supported Project’ engraved board for marking project items.
Figure 17. A toilet.






青E-20176








加拿大基金资助项目
CANADA FUND SUPPORTED PROJECT








加拿大基金资助项目
CANADA FUND SUPPORTED PROJECT


女
男


加拿大基金资助项目
CANADA FUND SUPPORTED PROJECT




加拿大基金资助项目
CANADA FUND SUPPORTED PROJECT


加拿大基金资助项目
CANADA FUND SUPPORTED PROJECT



WATER

Figure 1. Holding a water project meeting.
Figure 2. Project meeting.
Figures 3 - 4. Local men and women engaged in the project.
Figure 5. Locals dig a trench.
Figure 6. Small team discussion.
Figures 7 - 8. Digging a trench.
Figure 9. A man digs a trench.
Figure 10. A back-hoe digs part of the trench.
Figure 11. Loading water pipes in Xining.
Figure 12. Checking purchased pipe connectors.
Figure 13. Loading pipes.
Figure 14. Loaded pipes.
Figure 15. Transporting pipes.
Figure 16. Pipes arrive.
Figure 17. Locals preparing pipe for the trench.
Figure 18. Preparing pipes to place in the trench.
Figure 19 - 20. Pipes at project site.
Figure 21. Pipes at project site.
Figure 22. Pipes.
Figures 23 - 24. Locals laying pipes.
Figures 25 - 26. Locals laying pipes.
Figures 27 - 28. Local experts connecting pipes.
Figures 29 - 30. Locals at water reservoir connect new pipes.
Figures 31 - 32. Laying pipes.
Figure 33. Connecting pipes at the local reservoir.
Figure 34. Pipe laid.
Figure 35. Water project sketch map.
Figure 36. A local woman has ample water at home.
Figure 37. A local woman waters livestock in her family cowshed.
Figure 38. A local woman gets drinking water.
Figure 39. A local woman has drinking water in her family courtyard.
Figure 40. Water ready for livestock.
Figure 41. An elderly woman and a man now have water at their home.
Figure 42. A local man obtains water.
Figure 43. A local woman use hot water to wash her hair.
Figure 44. Water boils on a stove.
Figure 45. Water flows in winter.
Figure 46. A local girl fills up a water container in the family yard.
Figure 47. A local elderly man now has drinking water at his home.
Figure 48. A local man has water at his home.
Figure 49. Water tap at a home.






























FORLAND
A K4252































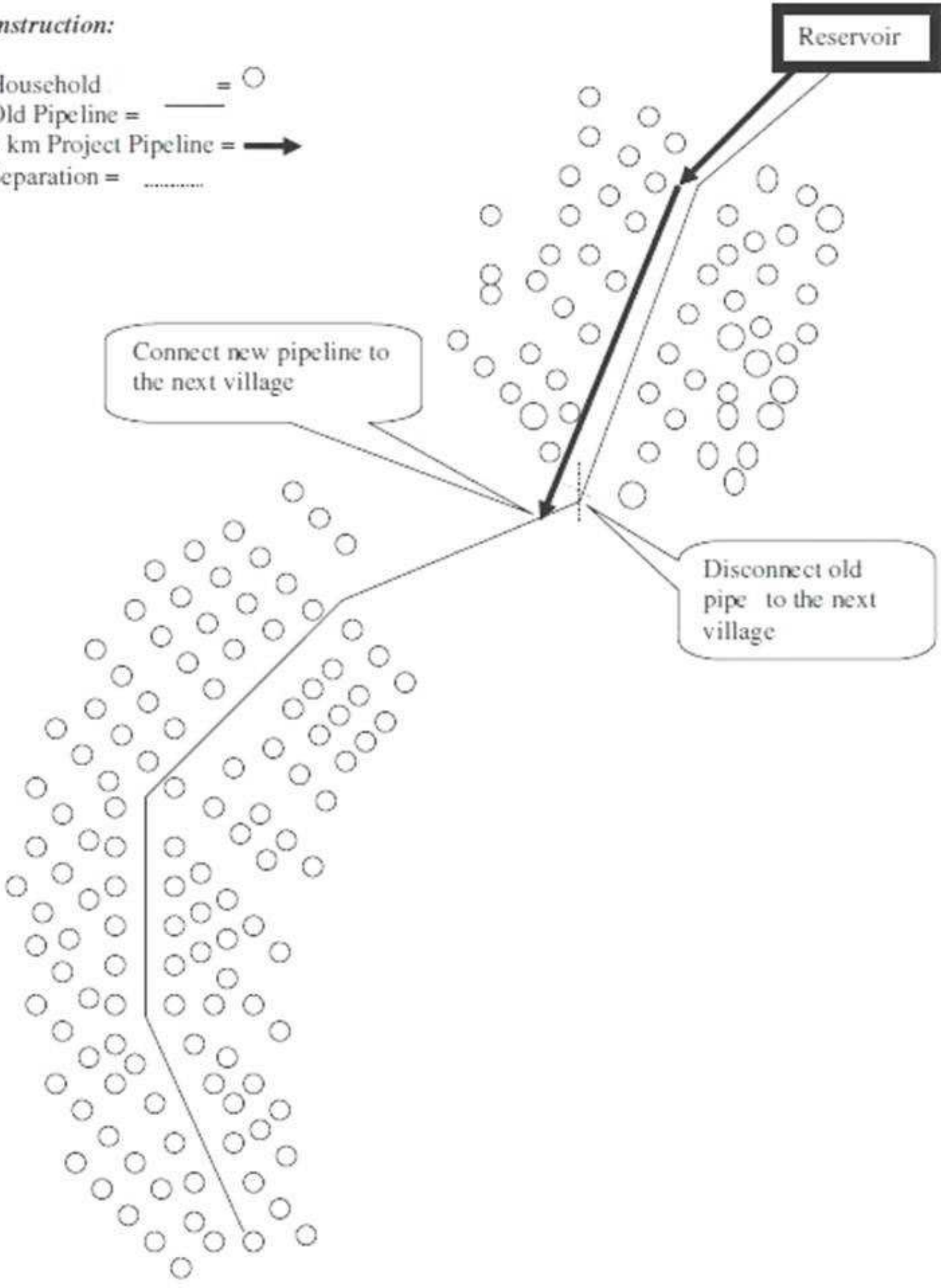






Instruction:

Household = ○
Old Pipeline = ——
5 km Project Pipeline = →
Separation = ...














墙漆王

















PLANTED TREES

Figures 1 - 2. Locals planted trees in local desert.
Figures 3 - 4. Trees in the desert in winter.









SOLAR COOKER

Figure 1. Local woman receives a solar cooker.
Figure 2. A Canada Fund supported solar cooker at a local home.
Figure 3. A new solar cooker.
Figure 4. Wood locals used for cooking fuel.









HEALTH TRAINING

Figure 1. Locals participate in health training.
Figure 2. A doctor from a respected local hospital diagnoses a local patient.
Figures 3 - 4. Doctors prescribe medicines as part of the health training.
Figure 5. Prescribing Tibetan medicines.
Figure 6. Tibetan medicines.
Figure 7. A female doctor prepares to examine local women for disease.
Figure 8. Some local women receive medicine after examination.
Figures 9 - 10. Tibetan doctors explain to locals the time of taking medicines.
Figure 11. Local women at health training program.
Figure 12. Local women in front of a screen studying pictures that describe STD prevention.
Figure 13. Reproductive health training class.
Figure 14. Tibetan doctors involved in the health training program.


海久美藏医院与贵南县友谊慈善会医疗卫生合作培训项目


党员考核表




先进集体




妇科总汤丸
FukeZongtangWan
青海九美藏药药业有限公司
青海九美藏医院
二十一味寒水石丸
Ershiyiwei Hanshuishi Wan
100% 纯正藏药
国家GMP认证企业生产
青海九美藏药药业有限公司
青海九美藏医院
Qinghai Jigme Tibetan hospital
六味寒水石丸
LIUWEI HANSHUISHI WAN






党员考核表






医院与贵南县友谊慈善会医疗

准备人 Prepared by: Namjay Tsering
职位 Position: Financial Manager

准备人 Prepared by: Sangjee Dondrub
职位 Position: Executive Assistant

审阅人 Reviewed by: Nagchukja
职位 Position: Director

审阅人 Reviewed by: Namjay Tsering
职位 Position: Project Manager

总结报告提交日期 Date Final Report Submitted: 4 January 2011

INITIAL PROPOSAL

CANADA FUND
加拿大基金
Fonds canadien

PROJECT APPROVAL DOCUMENT

1. Document Preparation Date: November 16, 2009

2. Primary ODA Priority: Integrated Basic Human Needs (199)

3. Secondary ODA Priority: Environmental Conservation (601)

4. Country: People's Republic of China **5. File Number:** PI0910.03

6. Project Title: Comprehensive Environment and Health Initiative for 5 Tibetan Communities

7. Location of Proposed Project: Qinghai Province, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Guinan County, Shagou and Guomayin townships: Markam, Thawa, Banshui, Dongkor and Bon skor villages (all Tibetan); Chana Village (Han)

8. Organization Implementing the Project and Contact Person:
Friendship Charity Association
Address: Room #551, Building 2, Meli Jiayuan, 4 Haihu Road, Xining City, 810008, Qinghai Province
Tel/Fax: 0971-6309-287 (office) 150-0971-5285 (mobile)
Email: nangchukja@friendshipcharity.org
Primary Contact: Nangchukja (Robert)

Organization Background:
Friendship Charity Association (FCA) is a non-governmental, non-profit, non-religious organization that bridges between donors and local Tibetan communities. FCA registered with the Guinan County Civil Affairs Bureau in 2008 with the goal of promoting impoverished and disadvantaged communities by assisting locally identified needs in basic education, rural development, health, environmental protection, and cultural preservation. Prior to registration, FCA's director Nangchukja (Robert) was involved in successful Canada Fund project (PI0607.11), an ambitious solar cooker/solar generator project that involved Gansu, Sichuan and Qinghai provinces. FCA has now completed over a dozen projects, including training programs for Tibetan Primary school students (funded by the HuaQiao Foundation) as well as water, health clinic, and library book projects (funded by the German Embassy).

9. Intermediary Organization:
N/A

10. Brief Description of Objectives:
This project aims to address several of the major causes of illness, inefficiency, and environmental damage across 5 Tibetan villages, namely:

- a lack of potable water in 2 villages (Chana and Bon skor) to be remedied with the expansion of an existing water pipe to allow for adequate flow of water to both villages
- a limited, time-consuming, and environmentally damaging supply of fuel (local wood and yak dung) for heating and cooking to be remedied through the installation of solar cookers across 4 Tibetan villages
- extremely limited local knowledge of health and hygiene related concepts to be addressed through the provision of health training for 5 Tibetan villages from a respected Tibetan doctor
- a lack of toilets that results in open defecation to be remedied through the construction in all 5 Tibetan villages of 12 solid brick toilets (60 toilets in total), allowing for collection of manure for crops, reducing the need for potentially harmful chemical fertilizers

11. Target Recipient Beneficiaries:

Direct:

- 2,875 villagers in Chana (Han) and Bon skor (Tibetan) villages will receive an increased supply of running water, as well as the benefit of 2 ethnically diverse communities (Han and Tibetan) working together
- 4,650 villagers (100% of whom are Tibetans, including 2,000 elderly, 101 disabled, and 2,400 women/girls) will receive health training and an improved living environment created through the cessation of open defecation and installation toilets; all female villagers and children will benefit from increased time that can be used for other activities (including school and income generation) afforded by the project
- 720 villagers will benefit from the installation of 120 solar cookers
- All villagers in the Tibetan village will benefit from improved/cleaner living environments, clean and readily available toilets, improved health knowledge, increase in well-being, and an increase of available time due to these conveniences. Specific village populations are:

Thawa Village:	327 residents (72 households)
Markam Village:	1,205 residents (240 households)
Ban Shui Village:	2,058 residents (458 households)
Dongkor Village:	1,021 residents (271 households)
Bon skor Village:	1,942 residents (327 households)

Indirect:

- 415 villagers from surrounding herding villages will also benefit from increased water availability in Chana and Bon skor villages
- An estimated 200 people (villagers' relatives, friends, and guests) will benefit from toilet facilities
- An estimated 745 neighbouring villagers will benefit from increased access to boiled water made available through the provision of solar cookers

12. Expected Results (Outputs):

- A reliable fully functioning water system delivers water to 2,875 village homes throughout the year
- Basic health training, including hygiene and women's reproductive health, provided to villagers to complement access to water and toilet construction
- Each household in Bon skor and Chana villages plants 50 fast growing trees to supplement fuel supply and reduce erosion
- 120 solar cookers are installed and used (30 per village in 4 villages), reducing environmental degradation from tree cutting
- 60 toilets in 5 Tibetan villages (5 per village), reducing open defecation and resulting illnesses experienced by villagers

Expected Results (Outcomes):

The project will have wide-ranging and a profoundly positive impact on the local community: economically, household income is expected to rise as a result of the time saved collecting water that can be reinvested into agriculture, animal care, and potentially paid labour activities. Health is also expected to improve as people will be able to drink and bathe using safe water all year. Similarly, residents will be able to wash clothes and dishes and provide water to animals, vegetable gardens, and trees. Currently, clothes are only washed every few months in winter and bathing in winter is rare. Educationally, the burden on children, notably girls, will be reduced, school attendance rates might increase, as children will no longer be obliged to stay at home to collect water. Village elders will also benefit from easy access to fresh water for tea and cooking, even when family members are away from the village.

Health Benefits:

- Construction of latrines eliminates the need for open defecation by villagers
- Toilets built and in use; reduction in defecation in populated areas; improvement in health practices and reduction in infection rates (the latter a long-term objective)

- Yak dung and trees are no longer burned for fuel as solar cookers will be utilized. Toxic smoke produced by dung is damaging to villagers' eyes, respiratory systems, and village environments and will be substantially curtailed.
- Tibetan language health training sessions provided by respected local doctors to all villagers focusing on hand washing/ need to wash food; faecal-oral disease transmission route; disease prevention and so on.
- Villagers better understand the fundamentals of disease pathology (i.e. that disease/morbidity is attributable to pathogens rather than spirits or bad karma).

Income generation:

- Human fecal material is contained in a single area, allowing villagers to save money by buying (potentially toxic) less fertilizer for crops and to potentially increase crop field
- Project committee and villagers involved in construction learn valuable small business skills including organization of teams, supervision of community development at the local level, construction skills, etc.
- Apprentices to skilled labourers will learn valuable small-scale construction skills in brick-laying, etc.
- Time that women and children currently spend fetching firewood, yak dung, and water will be substantially reduced or eliminated, allowing for more time to be spent in school (for children) and learning trades/other tasks (women)

Community/Capacity building:

- Ownership and responsibility for entire project vested in community through committee establishment and involvement
- 5 villages work harmoniously to construct toilets, improve water flow, plant trees, and install solar cookers
- The increase in water flow for Bon skor (Tibetan) Village will lessen water rationing restrictions for Chana (Han) Village, while tree planting activities in both villages will likely offset environmental degradation due to deforestation, reducing conflicts between villagers
- The formation of village committees to organize and supervise project work will further the development of civil society in the villages

13. Implications for Women (if any):

Local women are culturally assigned responsibility for fetching water and fuel, and for cooking. Many local girls are kept at home to undertake these tasks rather than attending school. Women currently must travel 2-5km to fetch firewood and dung for fuel. They farm, herd, haul water, collect fuel, get married, have children, and the cycle repeats itself. As such, village women rarely see and hear the outside world. Therefore, the economic benefits that will be appreciated by women are perhaps the most substantial as the many hours formerly spent collecting water and tree branches for firewood can be put to other, more efficient and profitable uses. Moreover, the project increases the likelihood that girls will attend school and ultimately find better jobs. Additionally, as with the majority of villagers in these townships, women and girls presently lack an understanding of basic hygiene and disease prevention methods, exacerbated by a scarcity of water and a lack of toilets.

In the course of project implementation, FCA will ensure local women to participate in all major project activities, including connecting water pipes, setting up solar cookers, and constructing toilets. Every local women and man will be trained in basic hygiene, (i.e. bathing, washing frequently; the faecal-oral disease transmission route; recycling human waste from toilets' safe use of solar cookers, etc.). Local women will contribute as members of project committees (60-70% of which will be women) and lean how to monitor projects after completion.

14. Implications for the Environment (if any):

At present, due to the lack of toilets, locals urinate and defecate in and near village households wherever an area is somewhat shielded from public view. Such conditions often put humans and livestock in close proximity, creating conditions for diseases to cross from people to animals and vice-versa. In warmer months, the pungent smell of human faeces wafts through the villages. Lack of toilets, particularly in resettled villages near local towns with limited open land, is an

environmental problem. The construction of toilets for each village, combined with the provision of health awareness training by respected local doctors will help increase villagers' awareness of the link between the environment and their health, and help to directly improve their living conditions. Moreover, availability of manure made possible through the construction of permanent toilets will mean that open defecation will stop and fewer environmentally damaging chemical crop fertilizers will be required.

The expansion of the current water pipe between Chana and Bon skor villages will allow Bon skor (which lies downstream from Chana) access to an adequate water supply for the villagers as well as for the proper growing of crops. Initially digging the trenches for pipes and constructing the water reservoir will slightly alter the environment. However, this will be temporary and will be mitigated by using the least damaging methods (e.g. conserving and replacing topsoil, turf, and ground cover).

Currently villagers must spend much time collecting wood in winter, usually after dark since wood collection has been banned by the government (without providing alternate means). Cow dung is also collected, which requires time, energy, and denies the land the nutrient value of the manure. The installation of solar cookers for the most financially challenged households in these 4 villages (each of the Tibetan villages excluding Bon skor, which already has a number of solar cookers) will help offset the environmental degradation caused through deforestation and the current unhealthy and environmentally damaging practice of burning yak dung indoors for fuel.

Cutting trees for firewood is causing extreme deforestation resulting in the local desert expanding and leading to increased land erosion in other areas. As a result of collecting wood near communities, extreme erosion is occurring and associated flooding is jeopardizing local people's safety. In addition to reduction in deforestation brought about through the solar cooker use, villagers will plant trees to further improve the local microclimate and encourage water filtration (increase surface permeability and decrease erosion).

15. Brief Implementation Plan and Method:

Sequence	Activities
Project Month 1-2	• Baseline survey of key indicators • Organizational meetings held by FCA to organize the project (1 meeting per village) • Scope and details of project discussed/Canada Fund is introduced • Project Committees (1 per village), comprised of 10 people per village, are selected by local villagers (60-70% of project committee members will be women) • Committee planning sessions and task distributions assigned • Delegate tasks and map out purchase of project items, item distribution, digging, construction work, etc. • Meetings held with skilled workers and contracts signed as necessary • Collection of 50RMB from each household that will be receiving a solar cooker towards solar cooker costs • Purchase materials/Transportation
Project Months 2-4	• Distribution of materials • Pipe laying • Completion of water delivery to each household in Chana and Bon skor villages • Toilet construction begins • Solar cookers are installed and used
Project Months 5-6	• Tree planting • Toilet construction is completed • 3 days of hygiene training to be undertaken by the same 2 doctors in each of the 5 villages • FCA will supplement training with pictures and training handbooks

Monitoring:
FCA will visit project sites to monitor projects on a bi-weekly basis. Local volunteers and village members will monitor the project sites full-time. A detailed baseline survey will be taken to allow for subsequent assessment of how the project is improving villagers' lives/improved local community relationships/increased time children spend in school/increased incomes/impacted the environment, etc.

16. Methods by which the recipient will maintain and assume responsibility after project completion (if any):

Through the construction of toilets and the installation of water pipes and solar cookers, combined with technical training on construction at the project's initiation, villagers will learn valuable small-scale construction skills, as well as the skills necessary to make repairs to equipment.

During project implementation, villagers will be chosen as toilet managers. They will be responsible for collecting waste to use as fertilizer, and in exchange will be tasked with repair and cleaning of toilets as needed.

Moreover, FCA will collect 50RMB from each of the 120 households that will receive a solar cooker. The funds represent a direct contribution from the villagers to the project, and should provide incentive for proper use and maintenance of the solar cookers.

Since FCA members are from local communities, FCA has agreed to continue to monitor project sites for 5 years following project completion, on a twice-yearly basis.

Based on the time savings made possible through the provision of water and solar cookers, as well as the increase in villagers' health and improvements to the natural environment expected through the construction of toilets and health training, it is anticipated that villagers themselves will also take strong responsibility in monitoring and maintaining the results of the project.

17. Detailed Budget:

Budget (RMB)			
Item/Type of Activity	***Details***	***Canada Fund***	***Local Contribution***
I. TRAINING COSTS			
Health training and costs of producing associated materials	2 local doctors (1 male 1 female) * 3 sessions per village * 5 villages* 2 hours per session = 15 total sessions, including transportation costs, materials costs for photocopies and drawing, explanatory materials, etc. * 100 RMB per hr	￥2,500	
Project technical Training	10 days * 2 staff from local Water Bureau (training for water project, covering balancing of ditches, connecting pipes properly, repairing pipes and taps, etc.)	￥1,500	
	Subtotal	**￥4,000**	**￥0.00**
II. PARTS, TRANSPORT & DESIGN			
Water Project			
Water quality test by certified water engineer	1*1500RMB	￥1,500	
Planting labor	448 people* 2 days* 20RMB per person		￥17,920
Seedlings	50 trees per* 448 households* 3RMB per tree		￥67,200

Labor for water pipe project	250 people* 30 days* 20 RMB per day		￥150,000
110# PE pipe	24RMB*5000m	￥120,000	
Sand/ stone	100 truck* 250		￥25,000
Transport	1 truck* 3,000 RMB (Transporting 5000m of pipe from Xining to Bon skor village		￥3,000
Design costs		￥1,500	
Solar Cooker Project			
Solar cookers	120 cookers*180 per unit including transportation (villagers pay 50RMB each)	￥15,600	￥6,000
Toilet Project			
Transport	1 truck* 2100 RMB (brick transportation to the 4 villages from Guide County, Hainan Prefecture, Qinghai Province	￥2,100	
Red brick	21,000*0.60 RMB	￥12,600	
Grey brick	9,000* 3 RMB	￥30,600	
Brick tile	1,800 tiles* 1.5 RMB	￥2,700	
Plastic sheets	60kg* 9.3 RMB	￥558	
Steel bars	3,000kg* 4 RMB	￥12,000	
Concrete	60bag*15 RMB	￥900	
Concrete board	60 pieces* 5 RMB/Board	￥300	
Cement	600 bags* 26 RMB/bag	￥15,600	
Installment fee	2 people* 60 toilets* 300 RMB per toilet	￥18,000	
Design costs		￥1,500	
Sand/ stone	60 truck trips*250		￥15,000
	Subtotal	**￥235,458**	**￥284,120**
III. PROJECT MANAGEMENT / M&E			
M&E costs	Telephone, photographs, travel.	￥1,500	
Canada fund recognition	Ink, paper, photocopies.	￥500	
	Subtotal	**￥2,000**	**￥0.00**
Grant Total	**CANADA FUND CONTRIBUTION**	**￥241,458**	
	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION		**￥284,120**
	GRAND TOTAL	**￥525,578**	

18. Justification:

FCA conducted a comprehensive survey in early 2009 across 25 local communities. Based on villagers' responses and visibly unsanitary conditions, it was decided that health awareness training coupled with cost-effective health-related construction (toilet building, fertilizer collection, etc.), was the most pressing need across the villages. FCA wrote the health/hygiene component of this proposal in consultation with local leaders and villagers.

The running water component for Chana and Bon skor villages was initiated in 2007 when the leaders of the two respective communities approached FCA for assistance. Since that time, FCA has visited the two villages 4 times and found that neither conditions nor needs have changed. FCA wrote the water section of this proposal in conjunction with local villagers in early 2009.

The solar cooker portion of this proposal is based on a survey conducted by FCA in early 2009 that found that locals are spending huge amounts of time and energy destroying their own local

environments through the collection of massive quantities of fuel wood. A solar cooker project undertaken in a local village by FCA in 2006 demonstrated that solar cookers help alleviate fuel difficulties, limit tree-cutting, and improve villagers' home environments due to the reduced need for fuel. The solar-cooker section of this proposal was prepared with the enthusiastic help of locals.

Guinan County is home to 65,474 people, of whom Tibetans are 72.3%. The average elevation is 3,100 meters above sea level. Most communities herd sheep, goats, yaks, and cattle. Farmers cultivate barley, wheat, and potatoes. The county also has a large desert that is increasing in size due to deforestation and resultant flooding. Many herding communities lack basic education and convenient water supplies.

The average annual cash income per person is 363.40 RMB. Locals live by herding and farming. They sell livestock, sheep wool, and caterpillar fungus. They seldom go outside to find work to earn income because they are hampered by very limited Chinese language skills.

Guinan County has one of the lowest levels of education in Qinghai. Education has a low priority among herding communities. A recent local Education Bureau policy states that locals must send their children to school, however, 90% of the children do not continue education after primary school. Parents keep them at home to herd, farm, get married, stay within the community, and repeat the cycle of poverty, poor health, and environmental destruction.

Running Water Project:

Bon skor (Tibetan) and **Chana** (Han) villages are situated in the west of Bya mdo Township, Guinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, 250 kilometres from Xining City, the capital of Qinghai Province. The two communities have a total population of 2,875. The communities consist of farming and herding locations. Seventy percent of locals live in the farming area and 30% live in the herding area. This water project will benefit locals in the farming area.

Bon skor is a Tibetan village, and has the largest population and is the poorest of the 15 villages in Bya mdo Township. Village residents were nearly exclusively herders in the past. Locals seek little work outside the area; instead they herd sheep, goats, and cattle and farm. They obtain an inadequate income by selling sheep wool, goat hair, and cattle. Many residents are impoverished. They are conservative and traditional, e.g., having children herd livestock is considered more meaningful than attending school. Consequently, literacy is very low. Ninety-eight percent of the residents of the herding location are illiterate.

Chana Village is a Han village of 773 people (82 households). 98% of locals farm and seek work outside to earn money. The average income per villager is 475 RMB a year. This village neighbours Bon skor Village. Both are located in a large valley and their conditions are nearly identical. Both villages were created in 1987 by settling nomads.

Lack of water is a serious problem for all locals. This project will provide ample clean water for 448 households and 2,875 people in their household courtyards and lessen the burden on local females. Local girls' school enrolment should increase, as will income given that locals will have additional time for work. Moreover, water-related conflicts between villagers will be reduced, creating a more harmonious community.

Sanitation Project (Toilet construction and health training for 5 Tibetan villages):

Banshul is a resettled village. The government has built houses and 2 toilets for the village. However, because of the large size of the village and the distance between each household, many villagers must spend 30 minutes walking 4-5 km to use the toilets. As a result, many villagers defecate and urinate wherever they find an open area, which is unhygienic and unpleasant for all who live there.

Markam is a resettled village. The local community has housing built by the government, but there is no toilet facility. In their previous locations, the villages were surrounded by open grounds where human waste decomposed naturally. In the new settlement, there is little open ground--certainly not enough for the population to use to defecate. Some families have tried to build their own toilets; simple adobe-walled places that lack doors and will accommodate only one person. These toilets are very poor quality and need frequent repair. Furthermore, stray dogs enter the toilets, eat fecal matter, then enter village homes where they lick bowls and cooking pots, transmitting diseases to people. Villagers are poorly educated and unaware of the serious health hazards posed by the dogs and the absence of toilet facilities.

Dongkor Village and the local primary school have no toilet. Locals have no experience of

using toilets and are unaware of the health hazards posed by using open areas as a toilet, or the benefits of containing human waste in a toilet facility. The problem is compounded by dogs living in the area, eating human waste and entering homes where they lick food and cooking bowls thus transmitting diseases to people. The school itself is largely funded by the village which cannot afford the expense of building toilets.

Thawa Village has 40 very poor families who own no livestock. Their major income is from selling wheat and barley. Occasionally they are able to find jobs building houses, digging caterpillar fungus, and repairing roads. They often must travel long distances to find such work.

Bon skor Village is a semi-agricultural village; 20% of the locals were resettled to the local town vicinity in late 2008. The government did not build toilets for the families and their sanitation problems are identical to the above villages.

Solar Cooker Project:

Solar cookers have been introduced to only 7% of local households. Burning organic fuels such as yak dung and wood for heat and cooking is common and traditional for locals. Generation after generation have used such fuels with no awareness of result at environmental and climate risks. The solar cooker project will occur within **Banshui, Markham, Thawa,** and **Dongkor** villages (Bon skor and Chana villages at present have adequate solar cooking facilities). Associated training about project benefits will raise awareness of the value of this new technology and use in daily life. The benefits are substantial in terms of gender equality and environmental preservation.

19. Visibility for Canada:

From the initial village meeting and for all subsequent meetings, Canada Fund support will be announced. Major items such as solar cookers and toilets will be marked in Tibetan and English to display the Canada Fund's contribution.

20. Monitoring:

FCA will visit project sites to monitor projects on a bi-weekly basis. Local volunteers and village members will monitor the project sites full-time. A detailed baseline survey will be taken to allow for subsequent assessment of how the project is improving villagers' lives/improved local community relationships/increased time children spend in school/increased incomes/impacted the environment, etc.

21. Sustainability:

Through the construction of toilets and the installation of water pipes and solar cookers, combined with technical training on construction at the project's initiation, villagers will learn valuable small-scale construction skills, as well as the skills necessary to make repairs to equipment.

During project implementation, some villagers will be chosen as toilet managers. They will be responsible for collecting waste to use as fertilizer, and in exchange will be tasked with repair and cleaning of toilets as needed.

Moreover, FCA will collect 50RMB from each of the 120 households that will receive a solar cooker. The funds represent a direct contribution from the villagers' to the project, and should provide incentive for proper use and maintenance of the solar cookers.

Since FCA members themselves come from local communities, FCA has agreed to continue to monitor project sites for 5 years following project completion, on a twice-yearly basis.

Based on the time savings made possible through the provision of water and solar cookers, as well as the increase in villagers' health and improvements to the natural environment expected through the construction of toilets and health training, it is anticipated that villagers themselves will also take strong responsibility in monitoring and maintaining the results of the project.

22. OTHER:

1. Implement the project according to the cost guidelines outlined in the attached budget and follow the financial management and reporting guidelines provided by the Canada Fund.

2. Open a separate bank account for this project. If this is not feasible, maintain a separate cash ledger/account book for this project.

3. Notify and seek approval from the Canada Fund Coordinator if any of the budget items deviates by more than 10% from the planned expenditure.

4. Ensure that beneficiaries sign for all items or payments they receive under the project on the "Participants' Checklist." It is not acceptable for one person to sign for another. Thumbprints are only acceptable when the beneficiary is illiterate.

5. Outline in the final report for the project exactly how project funds were spent.

6. Include with the final report receipts for all items purchased under the project. Photocopies of receipts should be held by the implementing agency.

7. Gather information on the actual results of this project and include information on these results in the final report for the project.

8. Submit the final report to the following address:

 Canada Fund
 Room 0609 Guangming Office Building
 42 Liangmaqiao Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing
 China, P.R.C, 100125
 Tel: (+86 10) 6405-2008
 Fax: (+86 10) 6405-2008
 E-mail: canadafundchina@gmail.com

TERMS OF PAYMENT

The Canadian Embassy agrees to pay Friendship Charity Association the contribution in accordance with the method of payment listed below:

1. Advance Payment
The Canadian Embassy will make the first disbursement representing **80%** of the total contribution upon receipt of this signed agreement.

2. Interim Payment
The Canadian Embassy will make a second midpoint disbursement representing **10%** of the total contribution upon receipt and acceptance by the Canada Fund of the interim report, including both a narrative and financial report.

3. Final Payment
The Canadian Embassy will make a third and final disbursement representing the remaining **10%** of the total contribution upon receipt and acceptance by the Canada Fund of the final report, including both a narrative and financial report.

Notes:

i. Under no circumstances will those implementing partners with authority over the spending of Canada Fund contributions (i.e. project management) be permitted to purchase goods from, or subcontract service to, relatives (i.e. members of extended family). In those instances where other options do not exist, the implementing partner must disclose any such relationship to the Canada Fund and seek the Fund's advice *prior to* entering into any transaction.

ii. All purchases of a value greater than CAD$ 5000 require *two* original quotations; original documents must be provided to the Canada Fund.

iii. Projects involving water supply for human consumption are required to provide the Canada Fund with a complete water quality test from the relevant authorized territorial bureau prior to Advance Payment.

iv. Projects involving building construction or reconstruction must provide the Canada Fund with certification of building standards from the relevant authorized territorial bureau prior to Final Payment.

Project Number: FCAPN27

Additional Information:

1) Solar Cookers from Guinan

1) Description of the cooker and materials utilized in its construction.

The solar cooker is a concrete panel with steel and/ or wire inside as foundational structure and with small pieces of mirror on the surface of the inner side of the panel. The panel is supported by a concrete underplate and a two-part metal rack. A hole in the center allows for the pot stand to connect to the rack. The solar cooker captures solar radiation and directs it towards a single point at which the heat is concentrated.

Specifications:

1. Concrete panel: 1.85 m long, 1.43 m wide, 0.03-0.035 m thick
2. Mirror: approximately 1,100 pieces of small mirror of which 958 pieces of square mirror (0.03m x 0.03m) and 142 mirrors are each 0.03m wide and 0.04m long
3. Underplate: diameter is 0.48 m
4. Focus distance: 0.8-1 m (from mirrors to bottom of pot)

Materials: Cement, sand, steel, wire, metal pipe, mirrors, and paint.



Figure 1: A solar cooker heating a kettle of water.



Figure 2: Solar cooker underplate.

2) Usability of cooker: estimated number of sunny days. A solar cooker can be used 313 days a year in the Guinan area and can efficiently and practically serve a family for 270 days at least a year. Villagers can use solar cookers about 10 hours a day in summer and 6 hours a day in winter.